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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 4, 1966/Pralguna 13, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah. Absent. Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Question No. 357.

Mr. Speaker: It has been transferred to some other day. Probably he did not look into the agenda.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Question No. 358.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What about Question No. 357?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): It has been transferred.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members might take care to read the agenda at least. Now, Shri Dwivedi.

Ambar Charkha

+

*358. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new model of the Ambar Charkha has been recently brought out by the Khadi Commission;

(b) if so, what are its main outstanding features; and

(c) what steps are being taken to popularise it and to replace the old model of Ambar Charkha with the new model?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Reduction in the period of training to artisans;

(ii) Increase in the efficiency of artisans owing to separation of the various operations;

(iii) Trouble-free service for long period;

(iv) Since the charkha is all metal one, it is not easily affected by change of weather; and

(v) Increased productivity, as yarn can be spun to the extent of 15—20 metric hanks per charkha in 8 hours. This will give an income of Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 per day in 8 hours.

(c) Does not arise at this stage as the new model Ambar Charkha is still under trial.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अम्बर चर्खे का जो नया माडल तैयार किया गया है इसको बनाने में, इसकी इजाद करने में कुल कितना सरकार का व्यय हुआ है और आगे चल कर यदि बड़ी संख्या में इसको प्रचलित किया जाए तो इसका क्या मूल्य पड़ेगा ?

श्री शफी कुरेशी : अंदाजा है कि एक चर्खे पर 2950 रुपये खर्च आएगा और इस में पंद्रह पीसिज होंगे ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है कि यदि आवश्यकता हो तो इस चर्खे को बिजली से भी चलाया जा सके ?

श्री शफ़ी कुरेशी : अभी चर्खे के मुताल्लिक तहकीकात हो रही है । तीन सेंटर्ज में मद्रास में इस चर्खे को चलाया गया है । जब वहां से रिपोर्ट मुकम्मिल आएगी तो उसके बाद ही इस पर कोई रोशनी डाली जा सकेगी ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जो परीक्षण अब तक हुए हैं उनके आधार पर क्या आप यह बता सकते हैं कि जो अभी हमारे पास माडल है और जिस पर परीक्षण हो रहे हैं, उन दोनों से एक व्यक्ति की आय में कितना अन्तर सम्भव हो सकता है ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): This has now been tried several times for the last six months. It is going on. It is expected to increase production by two to four times and labour saving by about 25 per cent.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this model has been manufactured by some person who is outside the Village Industries Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. It has been done by the Textile Machinery Manufacturers in Madras, Messrs Textool.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What are the salient aspects of the model which has now been introduced and up to how many counts can be made from it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, it is an all-metal charkha, unlike the previous charkha which was one of wood-*cum*-metal. This has steel plus ball-bearings. Secondly, it also removes the silver from preprocessed material. So, it is something coming nearer to the modern spindle as compared to the old traditional charkha.

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के समय चर्खा, खादी ग्रामोद्योग आदि प्रवृत्तियों का विशेष मतलब रहता था । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि ** की सहायता, इसके अलावा इसका कोई अब मतलब नहीं रह गया है । तो क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, मदद के रुप में वह आइंदा बन्द किया जाएगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, with your permission, I would like to say that to say that the village industries programme is feeding the * * is, I think, not quite correct or quite complimentary.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं ** पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगा रहा हूं । उनके नाम पर जो जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं, उनके बारे में कह रहा हूं ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I take strong exception to this. I would beseech the permission of the House to strike out that portion from the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker: That would be excluded.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Now coming to the point, this is a national programme. It is not inferior because Mahatma Gandhi initiated it; today the whole country is wedded to it. Even today, on our registers, millions, running into 15 to 17 million people, are unemployed. These village industries have created in the country a sense of economic freedom and emancipation for the millions of men and women in the rural areas.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The amount of money spent on this programme is of a marginal character compared to the human satisfaction that is given in this vast subcontinent..... (*Interruption*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या अब भी आपका सवाल चलता है ? बार-बार आपसे मैं कह रहा हूं और आप चलते जा रहे हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: By transferring the Khadi Commission to the Ministry of Commerce does the Government intend to abandon its role of a social security measure and give another orientation to the Khadi Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; it has always been a combined motivation and stimulation, social security being one part of it. Economic production and employment of able bodied men and women in the rural areas as also a very important part of the thing. Therefore, we are not changing the focus; on the contrary, productivity in this new charkha is a step forward. That productivity is a function of social growth. As India will grow, more and more productive instruments will be placed in the hands of the rural people.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether somebody has ever pointed out to this Government the basic contradiction that lies between the concept of Ambar Charkha and our industrialisation programme; if so, with what results?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no inherent contradiction. All over the world intermediate technologies, primitive technologies and automatic technologies all co-exist. It is just the beginning of an industrial revolution in this country and people will have to take a little longer time over this.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: If it had not been pointed out earlier, now at least it has been pointed out and the Government's reaction is known now.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has just now stated about the expenditure that has been incurred on the charkha, but he did not give any figure. As far as people know, crores of rupees have been wasted on this project. What is the total amount spent so far on this experiment of charkhas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member means the new experiment, the expenditure is not more than Rs. 60,000; but if his intention is to know what we have spent on the old Ambar Charkha in the last seven or eight years—the new one has not still come into production.....

Shri Tyagi: What is the total expenditure on this programme of Ambar Charkha from the beginning, not only on this particular charkha?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I am prepared to give. In the last eight years, that is, from 1956-57 to 1964-65, the capital outlay has been Rs. 4,16,00,000..... (*Interruption*). But millions of people have been employed. I am coming to all that..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: It is scandalous..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am giving the whole figure. The expenditure on training has been Rs. 6,86,00,000; working capital Rs. 4 crores; other expenditure Rs. 1 crore; total Rs. 16,15,00,000 in the last eight years.

Cheap Grainshops for Railway Employees

359. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheap grainshops have been started for the railway employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and steps taken by Government to provide adequate supply of foodgrains to the railway employees from the cooperative societies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) The establishment of fair price shops/ration shops for the supply of foodgrains to Railway employees run through the agency of either Railwaymen's Consumer Cooperative Societies or that of the State authorised dealers and to provide adequate and regular supplies of foodgrains to such shops is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Railway Administration, however, encourage and help the railway employees in the organisation of Railwaymen's Consumer Co-operative Societies with fair price shops and keep a close watch on the adequate and regular supplies of foodgrains to such shops. The cases of difficulties are brought to the notice of the Civil Authorities of the State Governments concerned for immediate remedial action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that during the Second World War there were cheap grain shops supplying not only foodgrains but also many more items of essential commodities, nearly 24 to 30 items, to the Railway employees and, if so, when the Britishers started these cheap grain shops for the Railway Employees, why our national Government is refusing to accept the most vital demand of the Railway employees.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no question of refusing any legitimate demand of the Railway employees. It is true, in those days, the British Government had started fair price shops, not exactly fair price shops, cheap grain shops. Which were selling certain items to the Railwaymen. But later on, after the War, various committees went into that matter and with the consent of the organisations which were there at that time—the hon. Member was not at that time the Railwaymen's leader.. (*Interruption*). Yes, I was not there and he was in the Defence Ministry. The Public Accounts Committee also went into the matter and they also recommended that it should be withdrawn. So, it was withdrawn with the consent of the railway employees and in place of that they got certain other concessions in terms of money. That system is still continuing. Those who did not surrender that facility at that time are even getting it today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that both the Railwaymen's Federations led by Mr. Vasavada and Mr. Sharma and Mr. Alvares have demanded the cheap grain shops for the Railway employees as the paltry increase of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 in the dearness allowance does not meet the rising prices and, if so, whether the demand of both these Federations is under consideration or it is a final decision of the Government.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): We are in complete sympathy with that demand. But there is very great difficulty. When the system of rationing is prevalent in the city, there cannot be special arrangements possible for the Railway workers, I have been trying that and taking it up with the Food Minister for many many months. But it is very difficult because when you open the shop and if you do not get the grain, you invite larger difficulties than at present we have got to confront. Therefore, the question will be again revived and reconsidered when the position becomes a little better.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about other essential commodities? He has not replied to that.

Shri S. K. Patil: I can also reply to that. There is no fun in having a

few other things when the chief thing is food which is not available.

Shri Warior: In view of the fact that cooperative societies are having the supplies from the open market at higher prices, may I know whether the Government is giving any subsidy to them so that they are enabled to sell those things at reduced prices?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no question of giving subsidy. We are giving them loans, the subsidised accommodation at concessional rents, staff, etc. There is a matching grant towards share capital also upto the extent of Rs. 2500 and the loan given is upto the extent of Rs. 10,000 per society.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In view of the essential nature of service that the Railway employees in this country have to perform, if the Railway employees, along with other citizens, are made to stand in large queues, the trains may be cancelled or they may be detained—in that respect it is an essential service so far as the Railways are concerned—and so may I know whether the hon. Minister, as he has just now assured the House, will take steps to ensure that separate shops are set up for the Railway employees for the supply of food and other essential commodities to them?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, there are 447 centres which are having more than 300 railwaymen's concentration and in all those centres either fair price shops have been opened by the State Governments or the consumers cooperative societies of the railway men have themselves set up their own fair price shops. All those items are made available there as has been stated by the hon. member. There is no question of having long queues there as it is in some areas of the country because there we are opening according to the number of railwaymen and we do realise that Railways are essential services and they cannot be allowed to suffer.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I wanted to know....

Mr. Speaker: Already the hon. member's question was much too long.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I wanted to know whether there would be exclusively separate shops for them; if that is the intention of the Minister, then I have nothing to ask.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That was the reply I gave. They are in the Railway areas.

Shri Nath Pai: There is a dichotomy in the reply given by the hon. Railway Minister and his powerful colleague.

Mr. Speaker: If only questions are asked, there will be no difficulty.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Patil conceded in principle the desirability of opening cheap grain shops. But Dr. Ram Subhag Singh denies that. Am I to understand from Mr. Patil that if only he can resolve his difficulties with his colleague, the Food Minister, he is prepared to think in terms of opening such foodgrain shops?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no difference of opinion in the resolving of difficulty. Difficulties are there for the whole country, not only for Railway men. What I am conceding is this: when we were running the shops, we had lost crores, but we did not mind if it was possible to get the foodgrains. Therefore, I say that unless the situation improves and the Food Minister is in a position to assure me a continuous supply, it is futile to open any shops and then invite more troubles than what already exists.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं एक जरूरी बात पूछना चाहता हूं । रेलवे मंत्रालय ने इन 12 लाख कर्मचारियों को राज्य सरकारों के रहम व करम पर कैसे छोड़ दिया है । यू० पी० के सिटिजेन को चार छंटांक राशन

मिलता है और यू० पी० के प्रिजिनर को, जो कि जेल में है, छः छटांक राशन मिलता है। जिन लोगों को जेलखाने से कम राशन मिलता है उनके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रामेश्वरानद ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने इसको अनुभव किया है कि कठिनाई कर्मचारियों के सामने है। यह इसको मानते हैं कि सस्ता अनाज सब को मिलना चाहिये वह अपनी कठिनाई बतलाते हैं कि खाद्य मंत्री की ओर से अन्न न मिलने के कारण वह ऐसी दूकानें नहीं खोल सकते ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप जनता के अन्य लोगों के या अन्य राज्य कर्मचारियों के साथ ही रेलवे कर्मचारियों को रखते हैं और साथ ही रेलवे के उन छोटे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी उनके ही समकक्ष रखते हैं जिनके आधार पर रेलगाड़ियां चलती हैं और जिन के आधार पर देश के सभी लोगों का जीवन निर्भर करता है। उनके लिये जिस तरह से अंग्रेज सरकार के वक्त में सुविधायें हुआ करती थीं और वहां उनको वस्तुयें मिला करती थीं वैसे ही क्या आप का उनको सुविधायें देने का विचार है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस का जवाब पहले ही दिया जा चुका है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं वह जवाब सुन नहीं पाया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सुन नहीं पाये तो फिर आप रेकार्ड देख लीजियेगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वह उसे फिर दोहरा दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri Alvares: Since Mr. Patil first made a statement on the issue of availability, a new situation in economics has arisen. In the review a few days ago, the Finance Minister suggested that in order to isolate the repercussions of monetary grant to compensate for the rise in the cost of living, something should be done in the way of compensation in kind. In view of the principle of All India Railwaymen's Federation now having been accepted, may I know from the Railway Minister whether he will now take up the matter with the Finance Minister?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know what new situation has arisen. We have increased the wages only yesterday.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोआपरेटिव स्टोर जो खोले गए हैं क्या उन पर से रेलवे कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य लोग भी इसका उपयोग करते हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या बाजार से इन स्टोरों पर माल सस्ता मिलता है और इसके लिए सरकार कितना पैसा देती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : बाजार की अपेक्षा इन दूकानों पर सामान सस्ता मिलता है। जो कोआपरेटिव की तरफ से दूकानें खोली गई हैं वह उन्हीं लोगों के लिए हैं जो उसके सदस्य हैं, रेल कर्मचारी और उनके परिवार के लोग। लेकिन जो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की हैं उसमें तो दूसरों को भी इजाजत होती है। पर जो खास रेलवे के लिए दूकानें खोली गई हैं वह एक्सक्लूसिवली रेल के कर्मचारियों के लिए हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार पैसा कितना देती है, यह मैंने पूछा था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि पहिले बताया 10 हजार उनको लोन देते हैं और 2500 रुपये शेयर कैपिटल के लिए उनको एडवांस दिया जाता है जो सोसाइटी कि अप

शेयर देने की ताकत नहीं रखती और मकान दिया जाता है केवल नामिनल किराये पर और उसके लिए कर्मचारी की भी मदद दी जाती है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : कुछ खास तबकों के लिए ज्यादा सस्ता अनाज का प्रबन्ध करने की इस नीति को क्या सरकार ने स्थायी रूप से खत्म कर दिया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्थायी रूप से खत्म करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा सवाल है कि जो साधारण दाम है जनता के लिए उससे ज्यादा सस्ते दाम पर कुछ खास तबकों को सामान दिलाने की इस नीति को खत्म कर दिया गया है क्या ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो इंडियन लेबर कान्फरेंस हुई थी बंगलौर में उसमें यह तय हुआ था कि ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड अदर चार्जेज जो लगते हों अनाज भेजने में उसको देखना चाहिए कि जो एम्प्लायिंग एथारिटी हो वह वहन करे और उसी के सम्बन्ध में यह सारी बातें चल रही थीं, उसी के सम्बन्ध में पीटर साहब ने पूछा था और वह विचाराधीन है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Assuming for argument's sake, as the hon. Minister has said, that it will be difficult to get adequate supplies of foodgrains at the present moment to supply such shops, if they are revived, may I know what the difficulty is in at least supplying essential commodities other than foodgrains through these shops as they used to be in the past?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have already answered this question.

Mr. Speaker: It was exactly the same question which was answered earlier.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

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*360. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally adjudicated the rival claims of indigenously manufactured T.V. sets versus those produced with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the main features of Governments policy in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि एक अरसे से यहां रेडियो का प्रसार हो रहा है, फिर भी मुल्क में 25 लाख से अधिक रेडियो नहीं हैं ? इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टेलीविजन के निर्माण का जब कार्यक्रम बनाया जायगा तो क्या इस बात का ख्याल किया जायगा कि जब तक कि ऐसा सस्ता टेलीविजन सेट नहीं बनता है जो कि आम जनता इस्तेमाल में ला सके तब तक टेलीविजन योजना चालू करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We are making a beginning, and we shall certainly take into consideration the cost of production and also the view expressed by the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह बात सही है कि पिलानी में जो खोज केन्द्र है उसको चौथी पांच साला योजना में करीब-करीब 20 लाख रुपया टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण की खोज करने के लिए दिया जाने वाला है और इस साल के लिए करीब-करीब 8-9 लाख रुपया दिया जाने वाला है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): The Pilani Institute has a pilot plant and they propose to make one thousand sets this year and then this question will be taken up; there is also already an application for collaboration with the Pilani Institute; that also is under consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न और था . . .

Mr. Speaker: Whether that money is to be given or not would be considered at that time.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सरकार ने यह हिसाब लगा लिया है कि अगर बाहर से आयात किया जायगा तो उस पर कितना विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च होगा और पिलानी में अगर बनेगा तो वह बनाने के लिए जो कम्पोनेंट पार्ट्स वगैरह मंगाने पड़ेंगे उन पर कितना विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च होगा और दोनों में क्या फर्क होगा तथा जिस दाम पर बिकेगा उस दाम में भी क्या फर्क होगा ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There were two committees appointed by the Information and Broadcasting Committee, namely the Chanda Committee and the Bhagavantham Committee. After the receipt of the reports of these two committees, they have constituted a committee of secretaries, and that committee has gone into the whole question, and Government will have to take a decision on the recommendations of the committee of secretaries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which of these sets contain more indigenous parts and how the prices of the sets compare?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: As I said earlier, all these matters are under consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could Government say that such parts or whole of the TV sets developed at the government undertaking at Pilani and which it is in a position to produce at a cheaper cost have not been imported or are not being imported at present from outside?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Whatever parts we can make in our own country, we will certainly utilise them. In fact, the Defence Ministry have been trying to manufacture certain parts like picture tubes and specialised valves. They are doing it in collaboration with certain foreign firms—I am referring to the Bharat Electronics. Even they would take about two years before they produce adequate quantities of these parts.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिलानी के इस कारखाने के लिए या इस संस्था के लिए किसी विदेशी देश जैसे हंगरी से कोई समझौता हो रहा है ? अभी आज ही समाचारपत्रों में समाचार निकला है कि यह समझौता हो रहा है। भारत सरकार से कोलेबोरेशन का तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोलबोरेशन की क्या शर्तें रखी जा रही हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We are not aware of any collaboration between the Pilani Institute and any foreign country. But we will certainly take into consideration the know-how developed by the CEERI, Pilani.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I asked a specific question. It has appeared in today's papers that Hungary is entering into collaboration. He says about know-how; all right, know-how from which country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): If I may supplement the answer tendered by my hon. colleague, there is no collaboration proposal as such. But as I said yesterday in the Rajya Sabha—which has appeared in the papers—different countries have given to the Government of India their proposals as to how to integrate the indigenous know-how and what will be the estimate thereof. All these are under consideration of Government.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that TV is coming to our country sooner or later, what special steps have Government taken to manufacture standardised TV sets within the country and without foreign collaboration?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not know whether it will be possible to manufacture TV sets in our country without depending on any foreign import, but it will be our endeavour to see that we stop imports within a certain period, say, two years or so.

Shri R. S. Pandey: How many applications have been received by Government so far for producing TV sets indigenously, and what would be the percentage of the components to be imported for producing them?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There are about 16 applications pending before Government, apart from an offer from the small industries sector to form a consortium to manufacture certain parts.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that very good educational and informative programmes are being shown on TV, are Government intending to take the parts which we cannot manufacture in this country from rupee payment countries and to get the scheme of Pilani implemented soon in order to be able to supply community sets to various villages in the country?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Government are very anxious to see that more and more sets are made available to various parts of the country. We will certainly take the hon. Member's suggestion into consideration.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि दो कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट आयी और उस पर तीसरी कमेटी विचार कर रही है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसका निर्णय सरकार कब तक लेगी और क्या उस कमेटी के बाद भी कोई चौथी कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There is no proposal to constitute a fourth committee. As for the routine question how soon Government are going to take a decision, I may say very soon.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Without being able to have a firm date by which time we should be more or less self-sufficient in regard to production of these sets, has Government made a decision that they are going to spend enormous sums of money already in having this white elephant of an innovation in this country?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I think money on the manufacture of television sets will be well spent.

Shri Ranga: Ill-spent, waste.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It will serve a great purpose. So, we will see.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement recently made by Shri C. Rajagopalachari in regard to the manufacture of TV sets, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that statement?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am not aware of any such statement. If the hon. Member sends me a copy, I will certainly look into it.

Shri Ranga: In view of the financial stringency and the assurance given by the Finance Minister to avoid as many of these luxury items of expenditure as possible and achieve economy, have Government not thought of co-ordinating their various policies with the line indicated by the Finance Minister to see that some of these luxury things are postponed for some time?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Firstly I do not agree with the hon. Member that it is a luxury, and secondly whatever programme is decided upon is decided upon in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry.

एच० एम० टी० के तैयार माल का निर्यात

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*361. श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री बासप्पा :
श्री जं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री कर्णी सिंहजी :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी के तैयार माल का अमरीकी तथा अन्य यूरोपीय देशों को निर्यात करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) हमारी आवश्यकता से अधिक कितना उत्पादन होता है ; और

(ग) यदि उत्पादन हमारी आवश्यकता से अधिक नहीं है, तो उन वस्तुओं के निर्यात का विचार किस आधार पर किया जा रहा है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the difficult foreign exchange situation, it is considered that the only way to meet fully the requirements of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited for import of maintenance stores, is through export of the finished products. This is also part of the general export drive for earning foreign exchange. The export will be planned after taking into account the installed capacity and supply to essential consumers within the country.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Does the production of HMT factory fall short of the country's requirements or is it in excess of the country's requirements; if it is in excess, by how much?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Today actually there is a little glut in the market, we have a surplus; all the same, we have to export certain machinery in order to earn foreign exchange.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know in which of the items there is a surplus in the market, and whether only those items would be exported or others also?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Here again, some of the machines which are manufactured in the Pinjore factory are not being sold readily on account of the fact that small-scale industries are not in a position to purchase this machinery and start production on account of non-availability of imported raw materials.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some orders from foreign countries are pending, if so, how many?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes. In fact, we have some orders from countries

like New Zealand and today the orders amount to about Rs. 26 lakhs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the items that are going to be exported are in demand in the country, or whether they are manufactured by HMT purely for export purposes to have an export drive?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): No, Sir, it is not manufactured purely for export. As a matter of fact, HMT has been exporting for the last three years, though somewhat in a lesser quantity, and the very fact that in spite of the production not only in HMT but the private sector we have been importing machine tools in the last few years of an appreciable size shows that production is not more than the demand.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मिटीजन घड़ी जो एच० एम० टी० में बनाई जाती है वह टोकियो में रिटेल में 30 रुपये में मिलती है लेकिन भारत में जहां कि वह निर्मित होती है एसेम्बिल होती है वहां उसके दाम 98 रुपये हो जाते हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is on account of the customs duty on imported components, I am told.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The customs duty is not more than 110 per cent.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Government indicate how much foreign exchange is involved in this export?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: What the HMT has been planning now is to export Rs. 5 crores worth of machinery in a year, but it may take some time to do it.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether some HMT products are sent to Japan also?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No; it is not to Japan but to many other countries.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Is it true that the lathe machine which has been produced by the HMT is popular in South-east Asia but that we are not able to export it because of the price?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think so; the lathe is popular only in Germany, France and New Zealand.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : यह एच० एम० टी० में जो उत्पादन होता है, जो चीजें बनती हैं, उनके स्पेयर पार्ट्स, पुर्जे, यह बाजार में क्यों नहीं बेचने की इजाजत है ? जैसे कि मैं आपको उदाहरणस्वरूप बतलाऊं कि यह जो वाच है इसका क्राउन सवा रुपये का होता है लेकिन उसको एच० एम० टी० में ही बिठाने का 5 रुपये मांगते हैं तो उस को बाजार में क्यों नहीं बेचा जाता है जिससे कि सवा रुपये में बाजार से लेकर लगा सकें ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Even the HMT is not in a position to find adequate quantities of spares for their own production.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मशीनें विदेशों में भेजी जाती हैं वह दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में कीमत में कम होती हैं या बराबर और वह केवल बंगलौर में बनती हैं अथवा दूसरी शाखाओं में भी बनती हैं ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Machine tools are competitive in those markets where we have secured orders; we are trying to sell them practically to all the industrialised countries of the world.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : आधा जवाब दिया। केवल बंगलौर शाखा से ही भेजते हैं या और जगह से भी भेजते हैं ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Kirloskar for instance in Bangalore and Hyderabad have started exporting goods worth about Rs. 55 lakhs. Praga tools also export. May I add that the machine

tools are of 10,000 and more varieties. What we export is the type which we manufacture and we are in surplus. We have to import because these are machine tools which we are not manufacturing.

Shri Warior: Is there a difference in the prices obtaining inside the country and the export prices and are the prices of exports lower than the prices charged here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are lower by 50 or 60 per cent sometimes.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Is it a fact that some private industries are importing such items as are manufactured here by HMT because of the difference in prices?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is not correct to say that whatever is available in India is being imported.

Shri D. C. Sharma: HMT is proliferating and we have one factory in Bangalore, another at Pinjore and the third at Hardwar. May I know if all these factories are working on their own or there is any co-ordination committee which sets apart certain items for one factory and certain others to other factories?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: HMT has two units in Bangalore, one unit in Talamaseri in Kerala, one in Hyderabad and another in Pinjore, Punjab. There is coordination. Whatever is manufactured in one unit will not be manufactured elsewhere.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister says that there is a glut in the market of the HMT products. May I know the reason for this glut and was any planning done before this kind of situation arose?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have already answered that question. There is some sort of accumulation of stocks on account of the fact that the small scale sector are not in a position to use them because when they take the machines they must be in a position to produce things; they are not in a position to produce because they do not get raw materials.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the HMT products are exported to other countries under ISI marks?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, they are under ISI marks.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जैसे अन्य विदेशों में बनने वाली घड़ियों में स्वचालित कलैंडर्स और तारीखों आदि की व्यवस्था होती है वैसी ही घड़ियां हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स में बनाने की भी क्या कोई योजना है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far there is no proposal. We will certainly attempt it.

हिसार (पंजाब) में इस्पात संयंत्र

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*362. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री उटिया :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिसार (पंजाब) में एक बहुत बड़ा इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्य कब आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या इस पर होने वाले कुल सम्भावित व्यय के प्राक्कलन तैयार कर लिये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). In September, 1963, a Letter of Intent was issued to the Director of Industries, Punjab, for setting up a small pig iron plant at Hissar with an annual capacity of 100,000 tonnes. According to certain tentative estimates of the State Government, the total cost of the project is likely to be in the region of about rupees four crores. The plant is expected to come up towards the later part of the Fourth Plan period.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस कारखाने के उत्पादन के बारे में कुछ जानकारी देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया है : बन मिलियन टन ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : एक लाख टन ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने का काम किस स्टेज पर है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उन्होंने यूनाईटेड किंगडम की एशनोर बेन्सन पीज एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड से प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट मंगाई है और जर्मनी की दीदीए कम्पनी (Didier) से बातचीत की है । आशा है कि उस कारखाने का काम जल्दी शुरू कर दिया जावेगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किस किस देश को कोलैबोरेशन के लिए पूछा गया है और कहांसे हमको ज्यादा फायदा रहेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने बताया है कि यूनाईटिड किंगडम की एशनोर बेन्सन पीज एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड और वेस्ट जर्मनी की दीदिए (Didier) कम्पनी का सहयोग लिया जा रहा है ।

श्री हेमराज : क्या इस प्लांट के सैट-अप करने में फारेन एक्सचेंज लगेगा, या देश में ही इसकी व्यवस्था हो जायेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज भी लगेगा ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how much foreign exchange will be involved and whether the project report will be prepared by the Indian engineers or by British engineers?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have already said that they are seeking collaboration from Didier of West Germany. The total cost of the project will be about Rs. 4.5 crores out of which Rs. 2 crores will be the foreign exchange.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Who will prepare the project report?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It will be prepared by the collaborators.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that a firm decision has been taken not to set up any heavy industry in the Punjabi region of Punjab?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Is it true that any firm decision has been taken not to set up any heavy industry in the Punjabi region of Punjab? That was his question.

Shri T. N. Singh: I think that is an unjustified conclusion.

Shri P. C. Sethi: Sir, may I correct one figure? The foreign exchange involved is only Rs. 63 lakhs.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कारखाने के लिए हिसार को चुनने में सरकार के सामने क्या क्या दृष्टिकोण थे—क्या यह दृष्टिकोण तो नहीं था कि वहां से श्री बागड़ी आते हैं ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत होगा ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं ने यह भी पूछा है कि हिसार को चुनने में क्या क्या दृष्टिकोण सरकार के सामने थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने ज्यादा जोर इस सवाल पर दिया कि क्या हिसार को इसलिए चुना गया है कि श्री बागड़ी वहां से आते हैं ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में क्या क्या दृष्टिकोण सरकार के सामने थे ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस के लिए पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के टैकनीशन्ज से विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया था, उस को हम मानते हैं ।

4-Wheeler Wagons for Supply of Coal

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*363. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C .Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R Barua:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an insufficient supply of 4-wheeler wagons is being made by the Railways to the collieries with the result that piece-meal movement has become a very difficult proposition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that certain number of 4-wheeler wagons are earmarked for daily piece-meal allotment, as coal stocks are mounting at collieries and orders for brick-burning coal and soft coke are pending in large numbers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether complaints have also come to the Ministry that wagons supplied to these collieries are not in good order in some cases?

Shri Sham Nath: It is not true that we have not been able to supply sufficient number of wagons to the collieries, as the figures of the stocks held both at the end of April, 1965 in relation to what was held at the end of December 1965 will show.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that in some cases, the fourwheeler wagons were not used and were returned because they were not in order?

Shri Sham Nath: No, Sir. This is not known to me.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पिछले दिनों कोयले के डीकंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में जब वित्त मंत्री महोदय से बातचीत की गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि वैगन्ज की कमी की वजह से सप्लाई नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए कोयले का डीकंट्रोल नहीं हो सकता है—पार्शल डीकंट्रोल रहेगा—इसके विपरीत मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वैगन्ज की कमी नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति में क्या कारण है कि आर्डर्ज पड़े हुए हैं, डिमांड पड़ी हुई है और कोयला नहीं पहुंच रहा है ।

श्री शाम नाथ : ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई डिमांड पड़ी हुई हो और उसको पूरा न किया

जा रहा हो। जहां तक कौलियरीज का ताल्लुक है उनकी जरूरियातों को बराबर पूरा किया जा रहा है यह ठीक है कि बाक्स वैगन्ज सप्लाई की जाती है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट और रेलवे बोर्ड की यह पालिसी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बाक्स वैगन्ज सप्लाई की जायें और उस के बाद जो ऐसे सेन्टर्ज हैं, जहां बाक्स वैगन्ज का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता है, वहां दूसरी वैगन्ज इस्तेमाल की जायें ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : कुछ बरस पहले ऐसा नियम था कि रेलवे के लीन सीजन में, जैसे बरसात में, जब कि और माल के लिए गाडियों की जरूरत नहीं होती है, कोयले के लिए गाड़ियां दी जाती थीं और व्यापारी लोग या सरकार उस समय अपने यहां स्टाक कर लेते थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब वह पद्धति बदल दी गई है या अभी भी प्रचलित है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : ऐसी बात नहीं है, बल्कि हमें यह शिकायत है कि जो लोग पहले लीन पीरियड में अपना स्टाक कलेक्ट किया करते थे, अब वे स्टाक नहीं करते हैं और जिस वक्त पीक पीरियड होता है उस वक्त उन की रिक्वायरमेंट्स का बोझ रेलवे पर पड़ता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि कोलियरीज को समय पर वैगन न मिलने के कारण उनके पास काफी मात्रा में कोयला का स्टाक हो जाता है और वे अपने यहां कोयले निकलवाने का काम बन्द कर देते हैं, जिस से काफ़ी मजदूरों को बेकार हो कर घर बैठना पड़ता है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : मेरे पास तीन चार साल की—और पिछले साल की भी—फ़िगर्ज हैं । उनसे मालूम होता है कि जो स्टाक अप्रैल, 1965 में था, उससे बहुत कम स्टाक दिसम्बर के आखिर में था ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether in the general reduction by about 30 per cent of production of rolling stock which the railway ministry is visualising, the manufacture of four-wheeler wagons also is going to be affected?

Shri Sham Nath: It is not a question of our manufacturing less four-wheeler wagons. The policy is that we should use as much as possible the BOX wagons for movement of coal for bulk consumers. As regards others who are not bulk consumers, we want to use four-wheeler wagons. They are in adequate stock.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that because of lack of coordination sometimes these wagons have to remain idle, while on the other hand people are refused wagons in time during the peak period? If the answer is in the affirmative, may I know for how many days the wagons have to remain idle?

Shri Sham Nath: I would require notice. It is not true that there were any complaints that wagons were not supplied in the peak period.

Trade Delegation from Yugoslavia

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*364. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a trade delegation from Yogoslavia visited India;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed with the delegation;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached for the development of trade between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the main features of such an agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There was a delegation which went from here to Belgrade. No trade delegation has come this year from Yugoslavia to India.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Himatsingka: What was the decision arrived at when the delegation from here went to Belgrade?

Mr. Speaker: The question is about some delegation from Yugoslavia to India.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Therefore, I corrected in my main answer that no such delegation from Yugoslavia was here. If you allow the supplementary, I will answer it.

Mr. Speaker: No. Dr. Sen.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that during the recent trade talks which the delegation from India to Yugoslavia had with them...

Mr. Speaker; I just disallowed that question.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the course of any trade negotiations with Yugoslavia, is it a fact that the Government of India wanted the cooperation of the Yugoslav government or any institution there to set up a wagon factory in Yugoslavia and if so, what is the reason for that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We did negotiate and have agreed to set up a wagon assembling factory. Wagons will be manufactured entirely in India, but as hon. members appreciate, the whole wagon cannot be put into a ship. It has to be knocked down into components which have to be re-formed in the importing countries in the form of wagons. What is proposed to be set up in Rijeka or Tuna in Yugoslavia is an assembling plant to assemble wagons manufactured in India so that they may be re-exported to East European and West European countries.

Trade with African Countries

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*365. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Trade met on December 28, 1965 to consider measures to step up India's exports to African countries;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in this regard; and

(c) how far their decisions have been implemented by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following decisions were taken:

(i) Development of trade with African countries not only by exporting traditional items but also by exporting engineering as well as chemical products.

(ii) Development of a new concept of trade by importing such goods from some of the developing countries of Africa with a view to enlarging the market for Indian products in those countries. The Board suggested that Type Studies should be undertaken in respect of Ethiopia and Nigeria.

(iii) Working out of the Economic norms regarding importation of low priority items from the developing countries with a view to processing and eventual re-export.

(iv) Establishment of a direct shipping service between India and Africa.

(v) More attention to be paid to trade with French speaking African countries.

(c)) Action on the recommendations made by the Board of Trade, has since been initiated. It will, however, be too early to indicate the results of the recommendations.

Shri Himatsingka: May I know the volume of exports in engineering goods to these countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Exports of engineering goods have gone up with African countries by Rs. 3.2 crores in the last one year.

Shri Himatsingka: There was a trade delegation from Tanzania. May I know what were the decisions arrived at?

Shri Manubhai Shah: With Tanzania, which is an important African country, we have concluded a long-term trade pact of convertible currency as a member of the ICM and GATT. Along with that we have a shopping list exchange which will increase trade between India and Tanzania by 60 per cent.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: May I know whether the Government is aware that most of the things that are exported to African countries, those countries with whom we are having trade, are being re-sold by those countries to South Africa; if so, it is a fact may I know what action the Government is going to take about it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the African countries, as the hon. House is aware, are opposed to South Africa. They themselves have taken such strong measures that, apart from Indian goods, their own goods, goods of those countries own origin, are not allowed to go to Africa. Therefore, the apprehensions of the hon. Member are not very correct.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that the Government is encouraging the export of capital to some of these African countries; and, if that is so, may I know what is the logic in doing that when there is such an outcry in this country that there is a glut in the capital market and there is difficulty in internal resources? Is it because they think they can have fabulous profits in Africa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. It is a form of export of the goods manufactured in this country which we can afford to spare so that we have a foothold in those markets.

Shri Warior: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the African countries have complaints about the Government of India that mutual reciprocity is not maintained and that we are not taking those traditional goods in sufficient quantities from African countries, like cotton from Sudan and other places, and that is hampering our exports to African countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, that is absolutely true. This has been the complaint of most of the African countries. Unfortunately, in the foreign exchange situation that we are in today we cannot afford to purchase much of the consumer goods or the agricultural raw materials from those countries. That is why under item (ii) of the main answer I have dealt with what are called Type Studies to see what are the products that are produced there which we can afford to import for re-processing for export.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government propose to set up industrial plants also in the African countries so as to step up our trade relations with them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, that is precisely the object, and the intermediate technology of India is highly appreciated in those countries with the result that some of the rival countries have been ousted from many markets.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जो माल इन प्रदेशों को भेजा जाता है तथा उसके जो नमूने

पहले बनाये जाते हैं, उसके बराबर माल नहीं भेजा जाता है । साउथ एफीकन लोगों की तरफ से ऐसी कम्प्लेन्ट है, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था की जाय जिससे ऐसा न हो ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह गलत कम्प्लेन्ट है । मैंने बारबार इस आनरेबल हाउस के सामने रखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की चीजों की क्वालिटी में बहुत इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है । क्वालिटी इंस्पैक्शन कन्ट्रोल भी किया गया है । कहीं से भी अगर थोड़ी-बहुत शिकायत आ जाती है तो उसका अविट्रेशन करते हैं और उनको कम्पेन्सेशन देते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the delegation of Members of Parliament which went to African countries recently after the Pakistani aggression have reported to the hon. Minister or to the Cabinet that some of the African countries want to have a better trade agreement or trade deal and, if so, what are the concrete suggestions given by them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very wide question but I will give a broad summary. These parliamentary delegations were most useful because there was a socio-economic techno-political purpose behind it. They have achieved good results. They have given us good suggestions about the possibility of tea exports to Ethiopia, about the possibility of export of engineering goods to Lybia, about the possibility of increasing trade with West Africa and the lacunae in our current policies and programmes which can be removed to develop the trade between these countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is our trade position with Ghana—is it deficit or surplus? May I know whether it has suffered in any way on account of the recent coup in that country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have adverse balance of trade with Ghana but the trade is of a marginal character. Their main complaint is that unless we import Ghanian goods they will not give preference to Indian goods. So, we are studying that aspect and what we can import from them.

National Mineral Development Corporation

*366. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation propose to open up new mines in Bailadilla area for making larger quantity of iron ore available for sale;

(b) whether these new mines are proposed to be mechanised to bring down the cost of production; and

(c) if so, the cost of such mechanisation?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Mineral Developmenat Corporation is developing a mine based on deposit No. 14 in the Bailadila area for the production of 4 million tons of iron ore per annum for export to Japan from 1967. The Corporation has also prepared a Project Report for the development of a mine based on deposit No. 5 in the same area for the production of 4 million tons of additional ore per annum for export.

(b) These mines would be mechanised primarily because:

(1) It is necessary to ensure regular and guranteed size and grade of ore; and

(2) It is impossible to achieve annual production of 4 million tonnes of sized ore without mechanised mining.

(c) The capital cost for the devlopment of mechanised mines at Deposit

No. 14 and 5 is estimated at Rs. 15.75 crores and Rs. 20.18 crores respectively.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether extensive surveys were conducted in Bailadilla area in order to estimate the amount of iron ore that will be available in the area and, if so, what is the estimated amount?

Shri S. K. Dey: Surveys have been and are being done. The estimated availability of iron ore in that region is about 1,000 million tons.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the quality of iron ore that is available there is of the highest order and, if so, why there is delay in mechanisation of the mines?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is said to be so. But when we set up a mine, considerable preliminary investigation has to be done to avoid possible disaster in our planning.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इन खानों के मशीनीकरण का कार्यक्रम अभी सरकार के सम्मुख है, यह कार्यक्रम कब तक समाप्त हो जायगा तथा लौह-अयस्क की यह माला कब तक निकाली जा सकेगी ?

Shri S. K. Dey: The mines are expected to continue yielding for at least 25 years and in the project estimate when we do mechanisation the life of the mines will be taken fully into consideration to see whether it is an economic proposition or not.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मशीनीकरण के कारण जो उत्पादन बेलेडिला में होगा, वह मूल्य के हिसाब से दूसरे प्रकार के मुकाबले प्रति टन कितना सस्ता पड़ेगा और क्या इस लोहे का बाहर आयात भी किया जायगा ?

Shri S. K. Dey: It will be comparing the incomparables. As I have indicated in the answer, it is not possible to do large-scale exploitation of iron ore except through mechanisation. If we were to use manual labour it will be something like saying that the textile mills should be replaced by manual weaving.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I did not say that mechanisation should not be done. What is the difference in rates per ton?

Shri S. K. Dey: As I have already indicated, it will be comparing the incomparables, because you just cannot do mining on a large scale through manual labour. So, the question of any comparison does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exports and Imports by STC

*367. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 496 on the 26th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the further progress made to increase the exports and reduce imports through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) the foreign exchange earned as a result of exports; and

(c) the targets fixed under the Fourth Five Year Plan and the achievements made during Third Plan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) All possible steps, consistent with the basic policy of the State Trading Corporation incorporated in its Articles and Memorandum of Association, are being taken to increase exports by the Corporation. The question of reduction of imports by the Corporation does not arise as the Corporation does not import any commodities for its own use. The Corporation imports only such of those items as are required for distribution on the basis of essentiality.

(b) Information relating to the foreign exchange earned by the Corporation by exports is given below:—

Year	In crores of Rs.
1960-61	40.36
1961-62	40.66
1962-63	43.08
1963-64*	*39.39
1964-65	30.51

*The STC was bifurcated into STC and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation from 1-10-1963.

(c) No such targets are fixed.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

*368. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a British Mission visited India recently to hold discussion for the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Project from 1.6 million tonnes to 3.4 million tonnes during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Representatives of a consortium of British firms who have experience in the manufacture of plants and equipments and the setting up of steelworks visited India recently and held discussions with Hindustan Steel Limited in connection with the scheme for expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant from 1.6 million tonnes to 3.4 million tonnes per annum during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) As a result of the discussion, the consortium have submitted a draft "Heads of Agreement" containing in broad detail their terms for execution of the expansion work. This is now under examination.

Effects of Foreign Exchange Shortage on Private and Public Sector Industries

*369. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some public sector industries have decided to surrender their import licences for the next six months in view of the foreign exchange shortage;

(b) the response so far received from the private sector in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage the use of indigenous sources in the automobile and ancillary industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) While Import licence applications pertaining to the next six months have yet to come from the public sector undertakings, during the current year, in view of the foreign exchange stringency, the requirements have been substantially reduced so that against a demand of Rs. 25.56 crores for the first half year, the requirement for the whole year have been brought down to Rs. 21.16 crores.

(b) Apart from six import licences surrendered by industries in the private sector, maintenance import allocations under the International Development Authority were restricted to 68% and in respect of non-I.D.A. to 16% of the total demand for the year.

(c) Adequate production capacity has been licenced in the ancillary sector for the manufacture of components of automobiles which are still being imported. Assistance to the ancillary industry as well as main vehicle manufacturers for obtaining the requirement of capital goods as well as raw materials for making components is also provided to the extent possible. Very few ancillary items are now being imported by the manufacturers. As regards raw materials the bulk of the import content are special and alloy steels. In regard to special steels, the automobile manufacturers have been put in touch with the steel producers with a view to standardisation and rationalisation of the different types of steel required by the industry to enable production to be planned on an adequate basis. As regards alloy steel, a number of units have been licenced and when these commence production, no import will be necessary.

Import of Scientific Instruments and Components

***370. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to ban the import of scientific instruments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent and by what time the country will achieve self-sufficiency in the production of scientific instruments and components?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Already a severe ban exists for import of such instruments which are made in India. Most varieties of instruments are now manufactured in the country. The import policy for these items for April 1965 to March 1966 to establish importers has already been announced. On that basis estimated licensing are about Rs. 2.19 crores from free currency areas and from rupee payment areas. The import policy for the next licencing period commencing from 1st April, 1966, is expected to be announced by 1st April, 1966.

The country has reached near self-sufficiency in the production of science instruments and components required for teaching in Schools and Colleges upto graduation standard, except in the case of certain sophisticated instruments. As regards instruments and components for post-graduation and research, it is expected that near self-sufficiency will be achieved by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

बोकारो के लिये भारी मशीनें

***371. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह अनुमान लगा लिया है कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए अपेक्षित कितने प्रतिशत भारी मशीनों का निर्माण भारत में किया जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या रांची स्थित भारी मशीन निर्माण संयंत्र से इस सम्बन्ध में परामर्श किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या मशीनरी तथा उपकरणों का निर्माण वहां किया जा रहा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : (क) जी हां, प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों से पता चलता है कि लगभग 60 प्रतिशत साज-

सामान और मशीनों का देश में ही निर्माण किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त ढांचे बनाने में काम आने वाले इस्पात का लगभग 85 प्रतिशत तथा तापसह वस्तुओं के 95 प्रतिशत तक देश में ही प्राप्त किये जाने की योजना बनाई गई है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) रांची के भारी मशीनें बनाने वाले कारखाने में विभिन्न वस्तुओं जैसे क्रेनों, लेडलों, स्लैग कारों, इन्गाट मोल्ड कारों, ढली हुई कच्ची मशीनों और गोलों का निर्माण पहले से ही किया जा रहा है। जहां तक बोकारो का संबंध है, सरकार द्वारा विस्तृत प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट स्वीकृत किये जाने के बाद तथा सलाहकारों के साथ किये गये करार और डिजाइन तथा ड्राइंग मिल जाने के बाद ही मशीनों का निर्माण शुरू किया जा सकता है।

आटो-साइकिलों का निर्माण

*372. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लम्बरैटा स्कूटरों के निर्माताओं द्वारा लम्बरैटा आटो-साइकिलों का निर्माण बन्द कर दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इन आटो-साइकिलों का निर्माण करने के लिये किन्हीं अन्य कारखानों अथवा उद्योगपतियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या आटो-साइकिलें भारतीय बाजारों में लोगों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपलब्ध होंगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : (क) बम्बई की मैसर्स आटोमोबाइल्स प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इंडिया को शुरू में तीन प्रकार की गाड़ियां-स्कूटर, तीन पहियेवाली गाड़ियां तथा स्वाचालित साइकिलें बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था। प्रारम्भ में उन्होंने स्कूटर और तीन पहियों वाली गाड़ियां बनाने पर ध्यान दिया था तथा उन्हों ने इन दो प्रकार की गाड़ियों के निर्माण में अच्छी प्रगति की थी। 1962 में उन के निर्माण कार्य का निरीक्षण किया गया था और यह अनुभव किया गया था कि यदि वह केवल स्कूटर तथा तीन पहिये वाली गाड़ियां बनाएं तो उन के कारखाने की उपयोगिता बढ़ जायगी। अतः उन्हें केवल इन्हीं दो प्रकार की गाड़ियां बनाने का परामर्श दिया गया था।

(ख) अन्य पार्टियों को भी लगभग इसी शक्ति की गाड़ियां बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं।

(ग) (1) मैसर्स सारंडा ज्वेराड यूनियन (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लि०, ग्वालियर मध्य प्रदेश, (2) मैसर्स मोपेड्स इंडिया लि० तिरुपति (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) तथा (3) मैसर्स आइडियल जावा (इंडिया) लि० मसूर।

(घ) अब तक लाइसेंस प्रदत्त क्षमता मांग पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं समझी गयी है। अतः इसी क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Show Rooms

*373. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that **Government** propose to establish well-orga-

nised and well-run show rooms at important trade centres abroad in order to compete in the international markets and boost up our exports;

(b) whether Government also propose to intensify the export drive by encouraging travels abroad by business executives; and

(c) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Government of India are already maintaining 15 showrooms/trade centres and 6 show-cases/show-windows abroad for providing visual commercial publicity to various Indian merchandise. A list of the same is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 5693/66]. The State Trading Corporation of India is maintaining showrooms at Rotterdam (The Netherlands) and Moscow (USSR) and Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India is maintaining a Showroom-*cum*-retail shop in New York.

The State Trading Corporation of India is proposing to open a third showroom at Montreal (Canada) this month and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation proposes to open a new showroom-*cum*-retail shop at Paris during this year. Further, Government of India have also decided to participate in the 'Plaza of Nations', World Trade Centre, New York which will come up in 1968.

(b) and (c). As a measure of export promotion, the Ministry also recommends to the Reserve Bank of India release of foreign exchange to businessmen for their travel abroad. All legitimate requests are acceded to to the extent practicable. Further relaxation in this regard as well as the opening of new showrooms could be considered when the foreign exchange position improves.

Export Policy

***374. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 334 on the 19th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the draft statement on Export Policy has since been considered and approved by the Cabinet; and

(b) if so, when it will be brought up for discussion in Parliament?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is hoped to bring it up for discussion by Parliament during the current session.

Robbery in K-62 Kalyani Local Train

***375. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed men robbed the passengers of a first class compartment of K-62 Kalyani local Eastern Railway on the 15th December last;

(b) whether a railway official travelling with his family was robbed of ornaments and other valuables;

(c) whether a passenger was seriously stabbed in trying to resist the miscreants; and

(d) if so, action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Officer in-charge, Government Railway Police Sealdah registered a case under Section 394 I.P.C. on 15-12-1965. Immediate searches were conducted, as a result of which one

Necklace identified to be of the Railway Official's wife was recovered. One dagger was also recovered. On the confessional statement of one accused person, who was caught immediately after the occurrence, 4 more persons were arrested. The case is now under the supervision of the C.I.D. Bengal.

Purchase of raw jute from Thailand

***376. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchase of raw jute from Thailand is not being done through the established importers in this country, but directly by the Indian Jute Mills Association;

(b) whether, at the Thai end also, only five shippers have been selected for this deal;

(c) the quantity of jute involved and price thereof per metric ton; and

(d) whether there have been any complaints in this connection of over-invoicing and consequent loss of foreign exchange to the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Licences for import of raw jute are ordinarily issued to Actual Users *viz.* jute mills and not to established importers. During the current season, imports are partly by Actual Users and partly on behalf of the Jute Buffer Stock Association.

(b) As far as the imports by Jute Buffer Stock Association are concerned, purchases were made from five principal shippers.

(c) The price agreed for 6 lakh bales to be imported by the Jute Buffer Stock Association ranged between £65 to £80 per tonne C&F Calcutta, depending on quality.

(d) No, Sir.

आस्ट्रेलिया को निर्यात

***377. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आस्ट्रेलिया भारत से पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष अधिक बिजली के पंखे, साइकिल, मोटरों के पुर्जे, रेलवे सिगनल सम्बन्धी उपकरण तथा पटसन का माल मंगवा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन वस्तुओं की वहां पर अधिक खपत करवाने के लिये सरकार इन के गुण प्रकार में सुधार करने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां । परन्तु आस्ट्रेलिया को साइकिलों का कोई निर्यात नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) इन की तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की किस्म सुधारने के लिये सरकार ने एक योजना आरम्भ की है जिस के अनुसार निर्यात (किस्म नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 द्वारा प्रदत्त प्राधिकार के अनुसार किस्म नियंत्रण तथा लदान से पूर्व निरीक्षण किया जाता है । निर्यात वाले जूट के सामान का अनिवार्य रूप से किस्म नियंत्रण तथा लदान पूर्व निरीक्षण किया जाता है । बिजली के पंखों, साइकिलों और मोटरों के फालतू पुर्जों के उत्पादन की किस्म अच्छी रखने के लिये उन के उत्पादन के समय ही किस्म नियंत्रण किया जाता है और इसके लिये विशेषज्ञों की नामिकाएं उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों में जा कर निरीक्षण करती हैं । रेलवे सिगनल व्यवस्था के

उपकरणों का निरीक्षण कार्य संभरण तथा निपटान के महानिदेशक द्वारा किया जा रहा है जिससे निर्यात संविदाओं के मानकों के अनुसार ही माल तैयार किया जाय ।

Privilege Passes/P.T.Os.

*378. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Officers travelling on first class privilege passes/P.T.Os. are entitled to travel in ACC by paying the difference in the first class and ACC fares; and

(b) if so, the justification for giving such a concession to the Railway Officers when there is a great pressure on the ACC travel by the public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Railway officers are allowed to travel in Air-conditioned class on their privilege passes/P.T.Os. on payment of 1/3rd the difference between the 1 class and ACC fares.

(b) Prior to the abolition of the old Ist class from 1-4-1955, the Railway officers entitled to old Ist class could travel in air-conditioned class by paying the difference in fares between air-conditioned class and Ist class which was 3 pies per mile. In order to maintain this entitlement it was laid down that they may pay one-third the very much higher difference beween the air-conditioned class and the new Ist class. Even at this rate, the amount required to be paid is more than the old rate of 3 pies per mile.

Modernization of Textile Industry

*379. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri M. Malaichami:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for modernisation of textile industry during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). There is a continuous programme of rehabilitation and modernisation of the textile units and Government and financial institutions help the mills in this. The same facilities will continue in the Fourth Plan. Gradually more and more indigenous modern machinery is being manufactured in the country for modernisation, rehabilitation, expansion and establishment of new units.

Production of Trucks

*380. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the capacity of truck production on the lines of light commercial vehicles;

(b) whether the ban on the expansion and establishment of new units of such projects has been or is being lifted;

(c) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to start such projects in collaboration with some Indian firms; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Currently the ban on the establishment of new units for manufacture of all types of commercial vehicles is effective upto 30th June, 1966. There is no ban on the expansion of existing units. The question of setting up additional capacity for commercial vehicles, including light vehicles, will be taken up for consideration in the context of Fourth Plan requirements.

(c) and (d). One Indian firm had proposed to secure assistance from an agency in U.S.S.R. for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles. The scheme envisages manufacture of 24,000 vehicles per annum in the range of 1-3 ton capacity at a total capital cost of Rs. 6.00 crores. In the light of the present ban referred above, the scheme has not been approved.

Used Rail Tickets Racket

*381. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himmatsingka:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a used rail ticket racket on the Railways was detected by the Special Police Establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation recently;

(b) if so, how many persons have been found guilty in this racket; and

(c) the action taken against the employees held responsible for this racket?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. Two such cases at Surat and Burdwan have recently been detected by the Special Police Establishment. A third case detected by the Railway Vigilance Branch has been handed over to the Special Police Establishment.

(b) Two railway employees and one outsider are involved. The cases are under investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

(c) In the case detected at Surat, a case has been registered by the Special Police Establishment under the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Indian Penal Code and is being investigated. Similar action has been taken in the case detected at Burdwan and the Booking Clerk concerned was arrested and also suspended from service. In the case detected at Jagatdal, Eastern Railway, the Special Police Establishment have registered a case of criminal conspiracy, forgery, cheating, etc. and the outsider involved was arrested.

Increase in the speed of Express and Mail Trains

*382. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the speed of the Express and Mail trains from 75 miles per hour to 100 miles per hour in the country;

(b) if so, whether sufficient precautionary measures have been taken for the safety of the passengers;

(c) the steps taken to increase the speed of the other trains; and

(d) the details of the Railway Zones where speed has been increased?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No Sir. There is, however, a proposal to raise the speed of Taj Express to 120 km. p.h. (75 m.p.h.) between New Delhi and Agra, from 1.4.1968, subject to availability of the requisite funds and foreign exchange.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

War Memorials in honour of Northern Railway Workers

***383. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether war memorials are proposed to be erected in honour of 20 Northern Railway workers who lost their lives at border stations during the recent Pakistani aggression; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There will be two symbols of commemoration:

(i) A monument with an inscription in marble to be erected near each of the sites where the railwaymen fell in the discharge of their duties; and

(ii) A marble plaque bearing a suitable inscription to be fixed at a prominent place at each of the railway stations concerned.

रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेट, रतलाम

***384. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रतलाम के रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेट ने उज्जैन स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के स्टेशन मास्टर को रात को बुलाया हालांकि वह न्यायालय का समय नहीं था, और उसे वैयक्तिक द्वेष के कारण दण्ड दिया;

(ख) क्या रेलवे परिसरों के भीतर किये गये अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार यह वांछनीय समझती है कि रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेटों को राज्य सरकार के अधीन काम न कर के रेलवे बोर्ड के अधीन कार्य करना चाहिये; और

(ग) स्टेशन मास्टर के विरुद्ध गैर-कानूनी कार्यवाही करने वाले मैजिस्ट्रेट के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड के अधीन काम करने वाले रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेटों की वांछनीयता या अवांछनीयता का सवाल नहीं उठता, क्योंकि न्याय और संविधान को लागू करने का काम और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय एवं उच्च न्यायालय के सिवाय सभी न्यायालयों का संगठन ऐसे मामले हैं जो हमारे संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में राज्य-सूची की प्रविष्टि 3 के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

(ग) उसे रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में काम करने से रोक दिया गया है और उस की बदली खुरई कर दी गई है। उच्च न्यायालय की सिफारिश पर विभागीय जांच करने के सवाल पर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Royalty of Coal Mines

***385. Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Himmatsingka:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the royalty in respect of mining leases for coal;

(b) if so, to what extent it will be raised; and

(c) the date from which this will be given effect to?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). The rate of royalty in respect of mining leases for coal granted before 25-10-1949 has been increased to 5 per cent of f.o.r. price subject to a minimum of 50 paise per ton with effect from 1-1-1966.

Import of Cosmetics

***386. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite all control on imports of cosmetics, cosmetics worth crores of rupees including lipsticks worth Rs. 2 crores per annum are being imported every year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this drain on foreign exchange reserves?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The actual imports of cosmetics during the last three years have been practically nil.

Sheds and Shelters at Jhajha Station (Eastern Railway)

1556. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the insufficiency of sheds and shelters at the Jhajha station on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) whether Government propose to construct additional sheds there in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) There is no such proposal at present

Development of Coal Mines

1557. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to develop the three coal mines of the National Coal Development Corporation in collaboration with the National Coal Board of U.K.;

(b) the time likely to be taken to finalise the Agreement; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange required for the development of these mines?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Sh i S. K. Dey): (a) It has now been decided that the three coal mines for which the Project Report has been prepared by the National Coal Board of U.K. would be developed by National Coal Development Corporation on their own. Only such equipment would be imported as is not available indigenously.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange required for two of the three mines is estimated at Rs. 93 lakhs. The Project Report of the third is not finalised yet. The estimate in respect of the third mine can be given only after the Project Report is finalised.

Survey for Gold in Kerala

1558. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey for gold deposits has been undertaken in Devala in Wynad, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed investigation in the region of Devala is in progress. The result will be available after it is completed in all respects.

Coir Industry in Kerala

1559. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of modernising the Coir Industry in Kerala so as to enable the industry to meet the demands of the sophisticated world market;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the programme are:

(i) mechanisation of one-third of the coir-matting sector,

(ii) setting-up of a mechanised factory by the Coir Board for the production of coir mattings on powerlooms,

(iii) setting-up of a National Coir Training and Design Centre,

(iv) introduction of quality control and preshipment inspection, and

(v) diversification of production.

(c) The schemes at (iii) and (iv) above have already been implemented. Item (ii) is expected to be implemented by the end of the current year. Others are in the course of implementation.

Market Research Survey of Handloom Products

1560. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a market research survey of handloom products was conducted jointly by the All India Handloom Board, the Textile Committee of the Union Government and the South India Textile Research Association;

(b) if so, the main findings of the survey; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage handloom industry in the light of the various findings of the survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir. Only the South India Textile Research Association has been entrusted with a continuing programme of conducting 'Market Research Study' of the handloom industry.

(b) The salient features of the study and their recommendations are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5694/66].

(c) These recommendations and suggestions are under the consideration of the All India Handloom Board.

National Awards for Craftsmen

1561. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of master craftsmen have been selected for National Awards this year for outstanding merit in craftsmanship and designing;

(b) if so, the details thereof with specific crafts involving Awards;

(c) when the Awards would be presented to the qualifying craftsmen; and

(d) the details of the Awards?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. Twenty-seven master craftsmen were selected for 25 awards. Two awards were shared one by a married couple, and the other by two fellow-craftsmen. Only 24 awards were presented as the award for one craftsman had to be kept in abeyance owing to a claim from another craftsman that the piece of work, on the basis of which the selection was made, was his handwork.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5695/66].

(c) Awards were presented by the President on the 25th January, 1966.

(d) Each award consisted of Rs. 1000 in cash, one embroidered Angavastram and one Vishwakarma brass plaque. The couple who shared an award were given Rs. 1000 in cash, one plaque and two Angavastrams. The two craftsmen, who shared one award, were given each Rs. 500 in cash and one Angavastram and one plaque.

Pathankot-Kathua Rail Link

1562. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the rail link between Kathua and Pathankot has been completed;

(b) if so, when the railway service will actually start; and

(c) the approximate total expenditure on the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Presumably the hon. Members are referring to the construction of Madhopur-Kathua rail link, as a rail link between Pathankot and Madhopur already exists. The Madhopur-Kathua rail link has been completed and opened to traffic with effect from 20th January, 1966.

(c) The total expenditure on the project is likely to be approximately Rs. 2.44 crores.

Electronics Factory

1563. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Electronics Factory of Yugoslavia has entered into a contract with a Bombay firm for economic-technical co-operation for building an electronics factory; and

(b) if so, the details of the contract and the nature of articles to be produced in the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposal of foreign collaboration are under examination. The items proposed for manufacture are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5696/66].

Through Coach Between Palezaghat and Harkhua

1564. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that previously a through coach used to be

attached between Palezaghat and Harkhua stations of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, when it was discontinued and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to restore this through coach in order to obviate the difficulty of the general public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No through coach was running between Palezaghat and Harkhua station. However, a third class through coach, introduced from 1-10-1954 between Siwan and Palezaghat *via* Mashrak and also serving Harkhua station, was withdrawn from 1st July, 1958 due to poor patronage. Restoration of this through coach is not justified on account of meagre through traffic.

Import of Machinery from USSR

1565. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy machinery has been imported from U.S.S.R. during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms under which it was imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See *No.* LT-5697/66].

Railway Crossing near Cheruvathur (Kerala)

1567. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway crossing near Cheruvathur (Kerala) was closed from November, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure of the crossing;

(c) whether the people from Padne and other places in the area experience great difficulty on this account and whether any representation was received from the local Panchayat in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the above representation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, only an unauthorised pathway across railway land at Charvattur was closed.

(b) Any unauthorised pathway over railway land is not permissible.

(c) and (d). The Railway is not aware of any public inconvenience. A representation has been received from the Panchayat Body for relinquishment of a part of railway land for formation of a regular pathway; the matter is now under examination.

Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1568. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963-64 was submitted to the President;

(b) when it is likely to be laid on the Table; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) 19th February, 1965.

(b) During the current session.

(c) Arrangements had to be made to translate the report into Hindi. Printing was also delayed due to the Emergency.

Shortage of Transistor Cells

1569. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of small transistor cells and that they are being sold in the market at very high prices; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Due to the recent hostilities, the capacity for battery manufacture was diverted to meet the demands of Railways, Defence and other Government Departments. This resulted in a short fall of production of transistor cells thereby creating scarcity of these cells. A few more schemes are expected to come up shortly, increasing production thereby meeting the shortage.

अंधे गूंगे और बहरे बच्चों की शिक्षा

1570. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या सामाजिक कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा अन्धे तथा बहरे व्यक्तियों तथा गूंगे बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए इस समय किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ख) इस समय केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य राज्यों में अन्धे, बहरे तथा गूंगे व्यक्तियों के लिए कुल कितनी शिक्षा संस्थायें हैं और इन संस्थाओं को चलाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य किस प्रकार की सहायता देते हैं ?

सामाजिक कल्याण विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती चन्द्र शेखर) : (क) और (ख). इस विभाग में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस देश में अंधे और बहरे तथा गूंगे व्यक्तियों के लिये शिक्षा-संस्थाओं की संख्या क्रमशः 115 और 71 है। केन्द्रीय सरकार विकलांग व्यक्तियों की स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को, जिनमें अंधों और बहरों की संस्थायें भी शामिल हैं, विकासात्मक कार्यवाइयों के लिये अनुदान देती है। यह अंधे और बहरे विद्यार्थियों को ऊंची शिक्षा के लिये तथा तकनीकी या व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करती है।

Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi

1571. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the damage caused to the Central Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi due to fire last December, has been assessed;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered; and

(c) whether the reasons for the fire have been established?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 22,526.59.

(c) Yes, the fire broke out due to the malfunctioning of the electric wiring.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग केन्द्रों में धन का गबन किया जाना

1572. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से धन तथा माल के गबन की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है और उन केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां गबन हुआ है; और

(ग) अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

आई० ओ० डब्ल्यू सी० जावर (पश्चिम रेलवे) के पास आग दुर्घटना

1573. **श्री बड़े :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 जुलाई, 1962 को पश्चिम रेलवे पर नई रेलवे लाइन, उदयपुर–हिम्मतनगर पर आई० ओ० डब्ल्यू० सी जावर के पास विस्फोट से आग लग जाने की दुर्घटना हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितने व्यक्ति (एक) घायल हुए थे और (दो) कितने जीवन भर के लिए अपंग हुए थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को यह काम दिया गया था, जिन को अपेक्षित योग्यता प्राप्त नहीं थी और जांच के समय उन्होंने झूठे प्रमाण-पत्र पेश किये; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केवल एक वर्क्स मेट जो काम का पर्यवेक्षण कर रहा था, घायल हो गया । उसका डाक्टरी इलाज किया गया और 4-10-1962 को उसे स्वस्थता प्रमाण-पत्र दे दिया गया । कुछ अर्से से वह शिकायत कर रहा है कि उसकी शारीरिक क्षमता और आंख की रोशनी कम हो गयी है । इसलिए उसे फिर डाक्टरी जांच के लिए भेजा गया है और परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) 3-8-1962 को जांच की गयी और निष्कर्ष यह था कि विस्फोट के सही कारण का पता नहीं लग सका ।

Department of Commercial Intelligence

1574. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the role of the Department of Commercial Intelligence has been satisfactory during all these years since its establishment;

(b) the number of complaints regarding the disputes in imports and exports and also regarding claims for loss due to non-delivery of consignments received during the years 1964 and 1965;

(c) the number of such complaints received from foreign countries during the above period; and

(d) the number of cases which have been settled in each year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of complaints was:

Regarding disputes in imports	22	16
Regarding disputes in exports	438	389
TOTAL	460	405
Number of claims for loss due to non-delivery of consignments	130	110
(c) Number of complaints received from foreign countries	373	359
(d) Number of cases settled	104	136

रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार

1575. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि समस्त रेलवे प्रशासनों में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे विभाग से बाहर के कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा जांच करवाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या यह पता लगाने के लिए कि कहां तक भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, सरकार का विचार है कि जांच आरम्भ करने का अधिकार किसी से ही जांच आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क से ग). रेलों में भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या की ओर सरकार काफी समय से ध्यान दे रही है और इसी सन्दर्भ में सन् 1953 में डा० हृदय नाथ कुंजरू की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी । डा० कुंजरू ने बाद में इसकी अध्यक्षता श्री जे० बी० कृपलानी को सौंप दी थी । इस जांच समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सन् 1955 में दी थी । इस समिति की जो सिफारिशें की गयी थीं, उन पर सरकार पहले ही अमल कर चुकी है ।

रेलवे सहित भारत सरकार के सभी विभागों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करने और भ्रष्टाचार के ढंग, विस्तार और प्रकार के बारे में रिपोर्ट देने के लिए सरकार ने सन् 1962 में संसद् सदस्य श्री के० संतानम् की अध्यक्षता में एक ओर समिति नियुक्त की । इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सन् 1964 में दी और सरकार ने इसकी बहुत सी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और उन पर अमल भी किया जा चुका है । इस समिति ने रेलवे की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया था और केवल रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में ही कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें की थीं । प्रायः सभी सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है और इन पर अमल भी किया जा चुका है ।

भ्रष्टाचार की रोकथाम के लिए समिति की इन सिफारिशों पर अमल करने के फलस्वरूप न केवल भारतीय रेलों के चौकसी संगठन को मजबूत करके उसकी नींव को सुदृढ़ किया गया है, बल्कि कार्यविधियों में भी बहुत से परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं । हालांकि ये उपाय अभी हाल में किये गये हैं, फिर भी हर प्रकार से यह देखा गया है कि भ्रष्टाचार

निरोध संगठन के अस्तित्व, कार्यों और इस संगठन की उपयोगिता के बारे में एक सामान्य चेतना उत्पन्न हो चुकी है ।

लेकिन, चूंकि ये उपाय रेलों पर भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने की सरकारी नीति का एक अंग हैं, इसलिए अभी से इनके निश्चित् प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन करना बहुत ही जल्दी का काम होगा और इस प्रकार इस अवसर पर एक और समिति की नियुक्ति के बारे में विचार करना सर्वथा असामयिक होगा ।

इस बीच भ्रष्ट आचरण के बारे में जो शिकायतें या सूचनाएं नोटिस में आती हैं, उन सब की ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाता है और जहां आवश्यक होता है, कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Paper Mill

1576. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact in the month of December, 1965, some world organisation suggested to Government to start some paper mill on a big scale;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Government, of their own accord, have been exploring the possibilities of starting some pulp/paper/newsprint mills on a big scale in Public Sector. Preliminary Project Reorts have already been prepared and the work of preparation of detailed Project Reports is in hand. During the course of this action, some suggestions have also been received from foreign parties which are being given due consideration.

Production of Wax Paper for Preservation of Foodgrains

1577. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the production of wax paper for the preservation of food with the help of Russian technicians; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tariff Revision Committee

1579. Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Revision Committee has submitted their final report to Government;

(b) if so, their main recommendations; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Tariff Revision Committee finalized the lines of its report on the customs tariff at a meeting held on the 7th and 8th February, 1966, and the report is expected to be submitted to Government shortly.

पूर्व निर्मित घर

1580. श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चार सदस्यीय जापानी दल जो हाल में भारत आया था,

के एक सदस्य श्री युतका किचिजी ने कम आय वाले वर्ग के लोगों के लिए 3000 रुपये की लागत पर पूर्व निर्मित मकानों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त दल के दूसरे सदस्य श्रीमती हिरोको हसागाव ने भी जापान की राष्ट्रीय पोशाक 'किमानों' को आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनके सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां। कम आय वाले वर्ग के लोगों के लिये पूर्व निर्मित मकान बनाने के विषय में एक सुझाव दिया गया है जो विचाराधीन है।

(ख) श्रीमती हिरोको हसागाव ने भारतीय कपड़ों से किमोनों बनाने का सुझाव दिया है। यह सुझाव भी विचाराधीन है।

(ग) और (घ). मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

Foreign Collaboration by Birlas

1581. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birlas have been authorised to set up an alloy steel plant in Bihar with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the main features of this collaboration and the time-table of the construction and commissioning of this plant?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, with a capacity limited to 40,000 tonnes.

(b) The know-how for production will be supplied by Societies Forges et Ateliers du Creusot (SFAC) of France. Engineering services for setting up the plant will be provided by another firm.

S.F.A.C. may also invest in the equity capital of the Indian Company.

The construction of the plant is expected to be completed in about three years after the execution of agreements with the collaborators and completion of other formalities.

Export of Tea

1582. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kangra Tea Planters Co-operative Marketing Society has represented to the Tea Board and Government for making arrangement for the airlifting of tea to Afghanistan from Amritsar instead of from Delhi as the latter arrangement entails extra freight; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following the Tashkent Agreement, the land route to Afghanistan through Pakistan has since been reopened. The necessity for airlifting therefore no longer exists.

आरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर अमरीकी गेहूं का बेचा जाना

1583. **श्री ह्रा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 और 15 दिसम्बर, 1965 को आरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक अथवा दो रेलगाड़ियों से काफी मात्रा में अमरीकी गेहूं दिन दहाड़े अनधिकृत रूप से बेचा जा रहा था;

(ख) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा दल (रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स) के व्यक्तियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों का भी उस में हाथ था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) 5-12-65 को आरा के माल-गोदाम से गेहूं चोरी होने के सम्बन्ध में खाद्यान्न सप्लाई निरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर, जिसमें सरकारी गल्ला स्टाकिस्ट के कुछ कर्मचारियों और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कुछ रक्षकों को भी फंसाया गया था, आरा की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने धारा 379 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया था । जांच के बाद सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने इस मामले को विद्वेषपूर्ण तथा झूठा घोषित किया, लेकिन पर्याप्त गवाह न मिलने के कारण शिकायत करने वाले के विरुद्ध मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सका ।

Committee on Manganese Ore

1584. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Ore Export Advisory Committee has processed the recommendations of the Committee on manganese ore and placed them before the Board of Trade; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee on Manganese Ore were examined by the Mineral Export Advisory Committee, and the results of the examination were considered by the Board of Trade in their meeting held at Bombay on the 28th December, 1965. The Board noted that—

(a) the problem of increasing exports of manganese ore at present was not so much of finding market for additional exports as of increasing the availability of ore for export and of reducing the FOB cost as far as possible;

(b) following the canalisation of the export of manganese ore since July 1965, it should be easier to coordinate the efforts of all concerned towards increased and more economic production;

(c) towards that end, after detailed discussion with the mining industry, the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation have set up a Consultative Committee consisting of their representatives as well as of the mining interests concerned;

(d) attention should be given to the installation of plants for commercial beneficiation of manganese ore for the purposes of export;

(e) due importance should be given by the authorities concerned to the laying of feeder roads between mines in the interior and the points where ore is loaded for despatch to ports; and

(f) considering that a good prospect exists of stepping up exports of manganese ore, every effort should be made so as to double our exports of manganese ore within the next few years.

Incentive Scheme under Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1585. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers in the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd., have been covered by any incentive scheme;

(b) if so, the average incentive earnings per worker, month-wise in 1965; and

(c) whether all the categories of workers in the steel plants have been covered by the incentive scheme?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average incentive earnings per worker, month-wise in 1965 is given below in respect of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants:

Month 1965	Average incentive earning per worker		
	Bhilai	Durgapur	Rourkela
January	39·95	39·35	43·03
February	35·70	37·22	43·50
March	44·98	37·22	40·60
April	34·74	34·57	37·32
May	30·30	30·87	37·50
June	31·74	35·78	35·27
July	34·36	32·39	43·71
August	40·54	36·99	41·91
September	40·30	30·42	38·50
October	30·34	42·81	34·87
November	39·70	39·30	42·47
December	43·92	34·21	41·66

(c) Only those categories of workers which make a significant and identifiable contribution towards production have been covered under the scheme. These include all the Works employees (except office staff) and stores staff engaged on custody and handling of stores, drivers of material carrying vehicle etc.

Suburban Electric Train between Madras Beach and Tambaram

1586. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the first time since the inception of the Suburban electric train service between Madras Beach and Tambaram, there has been a drop in the earnings in 1964-65 over those in 1963-64;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of passengers also declined during the same period;

(c) if so, the extent of the drop in the earnings and the number of passengers;

(d) the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that growing dissatisfaction among the public, due to frequent breakdown in the service resulting from increased burden on the aging coaches diverting passengers to bus transport, has also been one of the reasons for the drop; and

(f) the action taken to retrieve the position?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). The figures of passengers carried by the Electric Multi-

ple Unit suburban train services and the earnings therefrom over the Madras Beach—Tambaram Section are not separately maintained. The total traffic is statistically apportioned between the different modes of traction, the procedure for which was revised in 1964-65. The question whether the fall as given by this statistical apportionment represents an actual fall is under investigation.

(e) No.

(f) Every effort is being made to ensure that the suburban service runs satisfactorily.

Small Industries Extension Training Institute

1587. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Small Industries Extension Training Institute at Hyderabad;

(b) the number of officers belonging to the (i) Central Government, (ii) State Governments, and (iii) other agencies trained there up-to-date in development programmes;

(c) whether specialist courses are proposed to be opened there; and

(d) whether similar Institutes are proposed to be started elsewhere also?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. **Sanjivayya**): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Small Industries Extension Training Institute is conducting two courses namely Industrial Management and Area Development thrice a year, and proposes to expand its training programme as indicated below:

Year	No. of persons to be trained	
	in each course	in each Year
1966-67	100	300
1967-68 .	150	450
1968-69 .	200	600
1969-70	250	750
1970-71	300	900
TOTAL	1000	3000

(b) The number of officers trained by the Institute upto 31st December 1965 is as follows:

(*i*) Central Government	265
(*ii*) State Governments	136
(*iii*) Other agencies including 14 foreigners and 9 S.I.E.T.I. Faculty .	111
TOTAL	512

(c) Yes, Sir. The Institute has developed proto-type courses on:

(i) Marketing—Export Emphasis from 7-2-1966 to 31-3-1966.

(ii) Statistical Quality Control from 31-3-1966 to 16-4-1966.

The Institute proposes to develop courses for International Students both in Industrial Management and Area Development.

(d) Not for the present.

श्रीलंका को कोयले का सम्भरण

1588. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार श्रीलंका को कोयले का संभरण करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस दर पर तथा कितने कोयले का संभरण किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) नवम्बर, 1965 से संभरण शुरू हुआ है और कोलम्बो में एक वर्ष की अवधि में लगभग 1,65,000 मी० टन कोयला पहुंचा देने का संविदा किया गया है । इसका मूल्य लगभग एक करोड़ रु० विदेशी मुद्रा के बराबर है ।

Fire in Jute Mills

1589. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that raw jute worth crores of rupees in jute mill godowns is destroyed by fire every year;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent report of an inquiry Committee appointed by the West Bengal State Government to investigate into the causes of such frequent fires; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the Committee's findings that most of the fires are "deliberately" caused by interested parties such as insurance and salvage companies?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 raw jute worth Rs. 124.80 lakhs, Rs. 60.87 lakhs and Rs. 28.62 lakhs respectively is reported to have been destroyed by fires in jute mill godowns.

(b) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Steel and Mining Industries

1590. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Planning Cell has been constituted in the Ministry to draw up long term plans for the development of steel and mining industries;

(b) if so, whether this cell will work independently or take help from other organisations; and

(c) the time by which it will be able to work out or draw up the plans to reorganise the steel and mining machineries?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). A very small nucleus of a Planning Cell has been set up in the Ministry for the present, but this Cell has to be expanded before it can properly discharge its functions. The Cell will work in close coordination with other Organizations. Its work will be of a continuing nature for the planned development of the steel industry in the Fourth Plan and beyond.

Public Sector Shoe Factory in U.P.

1591. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Shoe Factory in U.P., in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, the place where this will be located; and

(c) the total cost of this project?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State Trading Corporation of India is considering to set up a mechanised leather shoe factory in U.P. to cater to overseas markets.

(b) Decision regarding exact location will be taken after receipt of the report of a Technical Committee set up for the purpose.

(c) The preliminary report on the proposed factory to which a tannery for the production of upper leather will also be attached estimates the total cost of this project to be Rs. 87 lakhs. The working capital will be about Rs. 42 lakhs.

Production of Trucks

1592. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Motors have formulated an expansion programme to produce more trucks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Messrs. Hindustan Motors, who were originally licensed for the manufacture of 6000 Bedford vehicles (Trucks and Buses) per annum, were granted a licence in March, 1963 for expansion of their capacity to 15000 Nos. per annum. With the capital goods already cleared in 1962, their installed capacity has been raised to 9000 Nos. per annum. The additional foreign exchange required to achieve the ultimate capacity of 15000 Nos. per annum has also been released to them, and it is expected that they will achieve this capacity shortly.

Small Tea Gardens

1593. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to join together all the small tea gardens through co-operative societies where there is concentration of small gardens, for the purpose of processing them at a Central Place;

(b) whether this arrangement has been finalised and whether the small growers have accepted the scheme; and

(c) if so, whether any of them have joined the co-operative society?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Formation of co-operatives is the function of the State Governments and schemes are accordingly sponsored by them. The Government of India and the Tea Board are, however, giving every possible assistance and encouragement to the formation of co-operatives amongst small tea growers as it is considered necessary for development and economic working of the gardens.

(b) and (c). Three co-operative tea factories have already been set up in the Nilgiris (Madras), Kerala and Kangra (Punjab), where the small growers are mainly located and the response from small growers has so far been quite satisfactory. Six more co-operative tea factories are being set up under the Madras Government's comprehensive scheme for rehabilitation and development of small growers in the Nilgiris, with financial assistance from Government of India.

गोआ में बड़ी रेलवे लाइन

1594. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोआ में बड़ी रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) और (ख). निर्यात के उद्देश्य से खनिज लोहे की ढुलाई गोआ के रास्ते करने की जो दीर्घकालीन योजना है, उसके सन्दर्भ में हास्पेट से मार्मुगोआ तक वर्तमान मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की योजना के एक अंग के रूप में गोआ में एक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का सम्भावना का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। गोआ की सरकार तथा स्थानीय व्यापारिक हितों से जो अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं, उनमें गोआ प्रदेश में एक विशिष्ट रेल मार्ग निर्धारित करने के बारे में अनेक सुझाव दिये गये हैं। इस मामले पर अन्तिम निर्णय लेने से पहले इन सभी सुझावों पर यथावत् विचार किया जायेगा।

Export of Iron Ore

1595. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a proposal to increase the export of Iron Ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result of this export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A programme is under implementation to increase exports of iron ore to an annual level of 25 million tonnes, to achieve which an export capacity of about 30 million tonnes has to be created through certain ports such as Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Madras, Murmagao and possibly Haldia and Mangalore as well; these ports would have to be fully modernised and made capable of receiving large size ore carriers, with facilities for speedy mechanical loading. Each port will be linked to large mining areas to feed it.

(c) The programme will yield results progressively; if the export level of 25 million tonnes is reached, the foreign exchange earnings could exceed Rs. 100 crores.

कैलशियम कार्बाइड की कमी

1596. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1801 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कैलशियम कार्बाइड को अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के वर्ग में शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि उसका उपयोग लोहे की जजीरें तथा वाहक नालों (कंड्यूट पाइप) को बनाने में किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में जांच करने का है कि कैलशियम कार्बाइड दिल्ली में काले बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है; और

(ग) कैलशियम कार्बाइड के उपलब्ध न होने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं; और कितने अपना रोजगार खो बैठे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवय्या): (क) और (ख). कैलशियम कार्बाइड की जितनी निर्माण क्षमता अब तक उत्पन्न की गई है वह देश की वर्तमान मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है। यद्यपि कुछ राज्यों में बिजली में कटौती हो जाने के कारण कैलशियम कार्बाइड के वास्तविक उत्पादन में कमी हुई है, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि बाजार में इसकी अस्थायी रूप से कमी हो गई है और कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं जिन पर नियंत्रण नहीं है। इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम के द्वारा 5,000 मी० टन

कैलशियम कार्बाइड के आयात का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ।

चूंकि देश में पर्याप्त निर्माण क्षमता उत्पन्न की जा चुकी है और चौथी योजना की अवधि में और अधिक निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है, इसलिए कैलशियम कार्बाइड को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम में शामिल करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

(ग) कैलशियम कार्बाइड उपलब्ध न होने के कारण किसी भी कारखाने के बन्द हो जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई भी शिकायत अथवा रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है; इसलिए मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी करने या उपलब्ध किये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन

1597. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1802 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेस्टोरेंट के ठेके की अवधि न बढ़ाये जाने के विरुद्ध मेसर्स राज एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा किये गये अभ्यावेदन की जांच पूरी हो गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई जांच की गई है कि ठेकेदार द्वारा घटिया खाद्य पदार्थ सप्लाई किये जाते हैं और वे भी अधिक दामों पर ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). इस मामले की अभी जांच हो रही है ।

विकलांग रेलवे कर्मचारियों को प्रतिकर

1598. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन अस्थायी रेलवे कर्मचारियों को, जो अपनी ड्यूटी के दौरान किसी दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप विकलांग हो गये थे, कोई प्रतिकर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें प्रतिकर देने के बदले कहीं अन्यत्र किन्हीं स्थायी कामों पर लगा दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, बशर्ते कर्मकार क्षतिपूर्ति अधिनियम में निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होती हों ।

(ख) और (ग). कर्मकार क्षतिपूर्ति अधिनियम के अधीन दी जाने वाली क्षतिपूर्ति के अलावा रेल प्रशासन उन्हें उन कोटियों में वैकल्पिक नौकरी देने की कोशिश करते हैं, जिनके लिए वे डाक्टरों द्वारा स्वस्थ घोषित किये जाते हैं ।

लालगढ़ रेलवे वर्कशाप के निकट अस्पताल

1599. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 10 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2288 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लालगढ़ रेलवे वर्कशाप बिकानेर (डिवीजन) के निकट रेलवे अस्पताल के निर्माण में बढ़िया किस्म की ईंटें न लगाये

जाने के मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने जांच पूरी कर ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) इस मामले के तकनीकी पहलू से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट अभी तयार हो रही है और तैयार होने पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भेजी जायेगी ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Alarm Chain Pulling

1600. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether alarm chain pulling cases have been on the decline on the different Railways by the end of the last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On the Central and Eastern Railways, there has been a decline. On other Railways, there is an increase.

विकी मोपेड स्कूटरट

1601. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हांसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर में निर्मित विकी मोपेट स्कूटरैट का, जो केवल ५० सी० सी० शक्ति का है, बढ़ा चढ़ा कर मूल्य निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण थे और किस अधिकार से मूल्य में पुनः वृद्धि की गयी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विकी मोपैड लम्ब्रेटा आटो साईकिल के मुकाबले में निम्न कोटि का है और वीकी मोपेड स्कूटरट का मूल्य लम्बरटा आटो साईकिल से दुगना होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विकी मोपेड स्कूटरट, जो शत प्रतिशत देशी पुर्जों से निर्मित बतलाया जाता है, का उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार आदेश जारी करेगी ; और

(घ) विकी मोपेड के निर्माताओं से निर्माण आरम्भ करते समय कितने मूल्य की घोषणा की थी, वस्तुतः फिर कितने में बेचा और इस समय उपभोक्ताओं से कितना मूल्य लिया जा रहा है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) से (घ). सरकार मोपेडस समेत मोटर गाड़ियों के मूल्यों पर सामान्य नियंत्रण रखती है । प्रारम्भ में गाड़ियों के मूल्य का निश्चय आयातित उत्पाद के लागत बीमा भाड़ा मूल्य के साथ साथ अन्य सम्बद्ध बातों जसे उत्पादन का आकार, भारतीय परिस्थितियों के उत्पादन लागत इत्यादि को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है । इसके बाद इसमें बढ़ोतरी की अनुमति प्रमुखतः सरकार द्वारा लगाये गए बढ़े हुए शुल्क तथा करों के अनुसार ही दी जाती है ।

विकी मोपड्स तथा लम्ब्रेटा आटो साइकिलें अलग अलग ढंग की अलग अलग गाड़ियां हैं तथा इन दो की तुलना करना सम्भव नह है ।

विकी मोपेड में शत प्रतिशत भारतीय पुर्जे नहीं होते । उसमें ८६ प्रतिशत देशी पुर्जे होते हैं ।

विकी मोपेड्स के निर्माताओं ने शुरू में कारखाने से चलते समय के खुदरा मूल्य

उत्पादन कर तथा अन्य करों के अलावा 1,495 रु. रखने का प्रस्ताव किया था । उपरोक्त बातों समेत सभी सम्बन्धित तथ्यों पर गौर करते हुए सरकार ने इसका कारखाने से चलते समय का खुदरा मूल्य 1,250 रु. उत्पादन कर तथा अन्य करों को छोड़कर बिक्री मूल्य रखने की स्वीकृति दे दी थी । तब से सरकार द्वारा कर में वृद्धि कर दिये जाने के कारण 80 रु. का मूल्य बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी गई है । विक्रेता द्वारा ग्राहक से दुकान पर लिए जाने वाले खुदरा मूल्य में उत्पादन कर, परिवहन तथा प्रासंगिक खर्च, बिक्री कर आदि शामिल हैं तथा वह अलग अलग स्थान पर अलग अलग होता है । इस समय दिल्ली में दुकान पर लिया जाने वाला खुदरा मूल्य 1,718.02 रु० है ।

Aluminium Capacity

1602. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total aluminium capacity that Government propose to create in the next five years in addition to the existing capacity;

(b) the quantity of which will be in the public and private sector separately;

(c) the proposed capacity of the Koyna Plant; and

(d) the terms of West German collaboration?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Capacity for aluminium production as on date is 88,350 tonnes which is expected to increase to 1,13,350 tonnes by the end of December, 1966 as a result of completion of projects now in progress. In the Fourth Plan, by the end of 1970-71, the installed capacity is expected to increase to about 2,70,000 tonnes.

(b) Fourth Plan projects have not yet been finalised but it is expected that 70,000 to 80,000 tonnes will be realised in the public sector and 80,000 to 90,000 tonnes in the private sector.

(c) 50,000 tonnes in two stages; each stage of 25,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) An Agreement was signed on the 6th January, 1966 between Bharat Aluminium Company (Private) Ltd. (called BALCO), a Central Government Undertaking entrusted with the implementation of the Koyna Aluminium Project, and Messrs. Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke Aktiengesellschaft (called VAW) of West Germany for consultancy services by the latter. Under the Agreement, VAW shall assist BALCO in the planning, designing, construction and operation of an integrated aluminium project with a smelter capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum and prepare a Project Report for the same. VAW shall also supply its operating experience, "know-how", and its patent property. It will depute its specialists to India and arrange for the training of the Indian personnel in Germany. The Agreement is valid initially for a period of ten years. The fee to be paid by BALCO to VAW for the services to be rendered by the latter is DM 8 million (approximately Rs. 0.95 crore) in German currency payable in instalments, with BALCO having the option to pay the instalments after the start-up of the first stage of 25,000 tonnes per annum by export of aluminium.

Manufacture of Guns

1603. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 645 on the 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up economic units to manufacture 12-bore guns to meet the demand of the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Punjab Govern-

ment have asked for licence to manufacture 12-bore guns in the Nangal Workshop where some years ago even .303 guns were also manufactured; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rock Phosphate from U.A.R.

1604. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rock phosphate received from the U.A.R. since November, 1965 for manufacture of fertilizers;

(b) the terms and conditions under which this was exported by U.A.R.; and

(c) how this has been distributed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, consignment of Rock Phosphate has been received from U.A.R. since November, 1965.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Skin

1605. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the steps being taken to boost up the export of semi-finished and finished skins for which there is great scope from the point of earning foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Market information and procedures to be followed in different importing countries are being disseminated by the Export Promotion Council for Tanned Hides and Skins including E.I. Tanned Leather and Export Promotion Council for Fnished Leather and Leather Manufactures who depute Trade Delegations and Study Teams for 'on the spot' studies of the foreign importers requirements. Scarce raw materials required for processing of skins are allowed import against earned import entitlement.

Export of Snake Venom

1606. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not permitting the export of dried snake venom; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export of Snake Venom is not normally allowed except in small quantities for research purposes. The reason behind restricting the export is to preserve Snake Venom for production of anti-venin vaccine and to promote the export of latter for fetching a better price in foreign markets.

विदेशी फिल्में

1607. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1964 तथा 1965 में कुछ देशों ने बिना विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग किये भारत को विदेशी फिल्में भेजने का प्रस्ताव किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) किसी भी देश ने विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग किये बिना वाणिज्यिक लाभ के लिये निःशुल्क विदेशी रूपक फिल्म भेजने का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है । ऐसे तकनीकी तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी फिल्मों का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है जो निःशुल्क किये गये थे और जिनका उद्देश्य वाणिज्यिक लाभ कमाना नहीं था ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Geological Survey of M.P.

1608. **Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhayaya:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Uikey:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 934 on the 19th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether final decision regarding the geological investigations of certain areas in Madhya Pradesh has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Of the various investigations suggested by the Director of Geology and Mines, Government of Madhya Pradesh, for inclusion in the field programme of the Geological Survey of India for 1965-66, the following investigations have been taken up:

Jabalpur : . . .	Calicite at Bargi.
Narsinghpur :	. Gold and copper at Bramhand and limestones at Hirapur and Bandroha.
Shahdol :	. Iron, coal and fire clays in Umaria F. R.; Copper, coal and lime in Byohari lime, fireclay and coal in Jaitari F. R. ; and lime, fire clay, gypsum and coal in Sohagpur.
Surguja:	. Red Ochre in Sitapur range ; iron ores in Sitapur, Lakhanpur and Suraipur ranges ; coal at Argoti and Jhilimili.
Sagar:	. Mineral survey in Banda R. F.
Damoh:	. Lead at Singrampur.
Chhindwara	. Mineral survey in Kundeparia.

It is proposed to carry out the following investigations during 1965-67

Seoni: . . Mica and Iron.

Raigarh: . . . . Limestone, clays and iron and gold.

The following areas were investigated earlier by the Geological Survey of India and found to be unimportant:

Jhabua : . Soapstone at Alirajpur.

Shivpuri : . Copper at Baraua and Norava river.

Dewas : . Manganese at Kanoda, iron ores at Popri, Chandagarh and Sendarani ; copper at Tamkhani Kharia and Janiwani.

As regards other areas, the matter is under considdration.

Aerial Survey of M.P.

1609. Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhayaya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Uikey:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Chandak:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 197 on the 5th November, 1965 and state the progress made regarding schemes of aerial survey particularly the aerial survey of about 1000 sq. K.Ms. in Jaspurnagar in Raigarh District of Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): This areas is covered by the scheme for airborne surveys of certain selected areas of the country. The implementation of the entire scheme is awaiting further discussions with U.S. AID.

Railway Bridge on Godavari

1610. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 904 on the 19th November, 1965, regarding railway bridge on the Godavari and state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have now accepted the estimate for the road deck and payment of the additional cost;

(b) whether Government have acceptd any tender for the rail-cum-road girders on the basis of the revised design; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Not yet. In the meantime, a request from the Andhra Pradesh State Government to design the road deck to

carry heavier loads is under examination.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade with U. K.

1611. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 204 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade with U. K. declined in the year 1965 as compared to that in 1964;

(b) if so, the commodities in which the decline has appeared;

(c) the causes for the decline; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase our trade to U. K.?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the latest figures available, there has been a decline in our exports to the U. K. in the period April-December, 1965 as compared with April-December 1964. There has also been a decline in our imports from the U.K. during the same period.

(b) and (c). The main commodities in which the decline has occurred and the important causes are indicated below:—

(1) *Tea*: Lower production within the country, increasing domestic consumption, higher prices of Indian tea, heavy overstocking of tea in the U.K. which reduced their purchases of tea both from Ceylon and India. The situation created by the Indo-Pakistan conflict has also been responsible for the lower exports.

(2) *Cotton piece-goods*: The favourable stock position in the U. K. leading to an overall decline in import of cotton textiles into that country, and the continuance of the 10 per cent import surcharge by U. K. have contributed to the decline. It also needs to be noted that our export performance in the U. K. market during 1964 was exceptionally good.

(3) *Hides and skins tanned*: The decline, which has been mainly in the export of goat and sheep skins, is attributable to the discontinuance of the export of ramnant E.I. tanned skins on consignment basis and the difficulty the U. K. importers are facing on account of the credit squeeze now operating in the U. K.

(4) *Woollen carpets and rugs*: The decline is primarily due to the impact of import sucharge and the resulting tendency on the part of buyers to hold only minimum stocks.

(5) *Vegetable Oils (non-essential)*: The main reason for the shortfall is the ban on the export of groundnut oil by India and the higher ruling prices for other oils.

(6) *Raw Wool*: The increase in consumption in domestic industry, which has led to an overall decline in the export of this commodity from India, accounts for the decline in the exports of U. K. also.

(7) *Jute bags and sacks*: The main contributory factors for the decline are the prevailing high prices in India, the trend towards bulk handling in the U. K. as in several other countries, the continuance of import surcharge and the credit squeeze. There has also been a decline in the overall import of gunny bags into U. K. in 1965.

(8) *Coffee*: The decline in our exports to U. K., which is by no means among the more important markets for our coffee, is due to the better prices obtained in other quota countries. It may be added that our quotas under the International Coffee Agreement have been fulfilled even otherwise.

(d) No special measures are considered necessary to step up our export of traditional goods, like tea, raw wool, cotton piecegoods and jute manufactures, which form 85 per cent of our total exports to the U.K. With the return to normalcy following the emergency in August-September 1965, it is hoped that the position of our exports to the U. K. will improve. It is also hoped that the temporary import surcharge levied by the U. K. will be lifted as early as possible. The measures to be taken for diversifying our exports to the U. K., especially in non-traditional items, like engineering products, plastic goods, processed food items, finished leather and leather manufactures, chemical and allied products and sports goods, continue to be under constant review.

Manufacture of Electrical Equipment in Mysore.

1612. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 164 on the 5th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal submitted by the State Government of Mysore for forming a public limited Company for the manufacture of electrical equipments has since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if reply to part (a) be in the negative the causes of the delay?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The proposal of the State Government of Mysore for forming a public limited company in which the Government of Mysore, the West German collaborators, the IFC Washington will hold shares together with the general public is still under consideration.

Inventions Promotion Board

1613. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned in 1965-66 for the Inventions Promotion Board; and

(b) the total amount spent during the same period and the nature of expenditure?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(b) Total amount spent during 1965-66 (upto 31st January, 1966) is Rs. 2,25,947.00.

The excess expenditure will be met out of the unspent balance left over with the Board at the end of the year 1964-65.

Fall in Coal Consumption

1614. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal consumption in the country has fallen in the year 1965-66;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to arrest the trend?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ticketless Travel

1615. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons found travelling without tickets in each zone

of the Railways during the year 1965-66 so far;

(b) the estimated loss of revenue to the Railways during the above period as a result of ticketless travel; and

(c) whether the steps taken by Government to check this practice have proved effective and whether there has been an increase or decrease in the number of ticketless travellers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement showing the number of ticketless passengers and passengers otherwise irregularly travelling as apprehended during the period from 1-4-65 to 31-12-65 is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5698/66].

(b) The amount of fares due from the above ticketless travellers was approximately Rs. 1.19 crores. This is the loss which would have resulted, if the persons had not been detected. There would also be some additional loss due to ticketless persons who might have escaped detection.

(c) The steps taken by the Railways have proved helpful. It has been possible to apprehend more ticketless travellers by intensifying the ticket checking arrangements. During this period, 202,324 more ticketless travellers were apprehended compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Pre-Examination Training for S. C. & S. T. Students

1616. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of **Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who studied in Bangalore and Allahabad for the pre-examination training of I.A.S. and I.P.S, during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the number of students selected for the written examination as well as interviews during the same period;

(c) whether the deficiency in the coaching system at Bangalore Institute has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(d) the action to be taken to correct the deficiency?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) 181 (93 students were trained in 1962-63 and 88 in 1963-64).

(b) 62 (40 students were called for interview in 1962-63 and 22 in 1963-64).

(c) and (d). Bangalore Centre did not prove useful as none of the candidates trained, has been finally selected for I.A.S. and I.P.S. etc. The Centre has since been closed, the deficiencies which have come to light have been examined and it is proposed to start it in Madras for which a scheme has been drawn up. This is under examination.

Overbridge near Madras Station

1617. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government to construct motorable overbridge in front of the Central Station at Madras to reduce the trafic congestion; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be taken up for execution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

अफगानिस्तान से सूखे फलों का आयात

1618. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-अफगानिस्तान व्यापारी संघ के प्रवक्ता ने यह कहा है कि

हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के पश्चात् अमृतसर में सूखे फलों का व्यापार रुक गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत-पाकितान संघर्ष के कारण पाकिस्तान हो कर जाने वाला रास्ता बन्द हो जाने पर अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारतीय व्यापार जिस में सूखे फल का व्यापार भी शामिल है 10, सितम्बर, 1965 से रुक गया है। 7 अक्तूबर, 1965 से अफगानिस्तान के साथ हवाई जहाज द्वारा और 1 फरवरी, 1966 से कराची हो कर स्थल मार्ग से व्यापार फिर प्रारम्भ हो गया है।

Newsprint Plant at Nangal

1619. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 488 on the 12th November, 1965 and state the progress made so far in setting up the proposed Newsprint Plant at Nangal by M/s. Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd. with the collaboration of M|s Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Canada?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): There has been no further progress. The decision of Punjab Government regarding supply of raw material and the foreign collaboration proposals from the Licensee are still awaited.

Khadi produced in Punjab

1620. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Khadi produced in Punjab during 1965 and 1966 so far separately; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon and estimated cost of Khadi produced so far during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Quareshi): (a)

1964-65 : 98.76 lakh sq. metres.
1965-66 : 84.20 lakh sq. metres. (upto Dec. 1965)

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Construction of New Railway Lines in Punjab

1621. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 476 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the construction of some new railway lines in Punjab during the Fourth Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Guard's Brake Vans on the Nangal Dam-Meerut Cantt. Section

1622. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no proper maintenance of the Guard's brake vans in passenger trains running between Meerut Cantt. and Nangal Dam on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the proper maintenance of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

After-care Homes for providing Employment to Beggars

1623. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a Scheme of the Delhi Administration for the setting up of after-care homes for providing employment to the beggars;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the number of beggars who will be provided with employment thereby out of the total number of beggars in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(c) the other steps which are contemplated to prevent begging?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Raw Film Industry

1624. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2230 on the 10th December, 1965 and state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to the raw film industry in the country;

(b) how far the present requirements of the country are being met by import and by indigenous production separately;

(c) whether the Mysore State Government has come forward to encourage the film industry in the Private sector; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The latest position is that the plant is expected to commence production of film base by April, 1966 and finished raw film during the latter half of 1966.

(b) At present, the entire requirements of the country for raw films are met through imports.

(c) and (d). The Mysore Government approached the Government of India to permit Messrs. Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Company to take up the manufacture of X-ray and colour films also. Since, however, the production programme of H.P.F. envisages the manufacture of these items also, the Mysore Government were informed that it is not necessary for Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Company to take up manufacture of these items at present.

वातानुकूलित तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों का हटाया जाना

1625. **श्री बागड़ी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार भारतीय रेलों में (एक) वातानुकूलित तथा (दो) प्रथम श्रेणी की व्यवस्था समाप्त करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वातानुकूल या पहले दर्जे को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Running of Electric Trains in the Bangaon Section

1626. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few electric trains are running in the

Bangaon section of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the number of trains for the benefit of passengers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). As against 36 trains available on Sealdah-Bangaon section prior to electrification, 42 trains are now running on the section under electric traction. Apart from increase in the train services on the section, change-over to electric traction has itself resulted in about 60 per cent additional passenger accommodation. From 1st April, 1966, a pair of Sealdah-Habra locals will be extended to and from Bangaon. Additional services will be provided on the section having regard to availability of EMU stock and trends of traffic.

Testing of Locomotives and Engines

1627. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether before the trains start from the originating stations the locomotives and bogies are tested for undertaking the journey; and

(b) if so, whether the locomotives of Srinagar Express which left New Delhi on the night of 1st January, 1966 at 9-10 P.M. failed to take the train to Pathankot at right time on 2nd January, 1966 and the train reached there at 11.15 A.M. instead of 7.15 A.M.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. Locomotives are attended to in Loco sheds by the fitting staff before they are booked out to work trains. The driver also examines the engine before taking it out. Bogies are attended to by Carriage & Wagon staff before the commencement of the journey.

(b) The train in question reached Pathankot late on the day in question, at 10.45 A.M. instead of at 7.15 A.M. as scheduled. The late running of the train was due firstly to the inferior quality of coal. Later, due to an engine defect which developed enroute; there was more loss of time. Staff found responsible have been taken up with.

Global Tenders for Fertilisers

1628. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Supply and Technical Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders have been issued for the purchase of fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A tender notice was issued on the 23rd December, 1965 for the purchase of following types of fertilizers against free foreign exchange:

	Metric Tons
1. Ammonium Sulphate	100,000
2. Urea . .	250,000
3. Ammonium Chloride	20,000
4. Ammonium Phosphate	50,000
5. Di-Ammonium Phosphate .	35,000
	4,55,000

Orders have been placed on 28th February, 1966 on different firms for a total quantity of 4,33,000 Metric tons costing about Rs. 19.15 crores.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

1629. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an understanding has been reached between the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the mine owners of the eastern region regarding the export and domestic consumption of ores on a long term basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The mine owners of the eastern region are being encouraged by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to accept ore contracts on long term basis. With rail capacity augmented, and additional berth made available by the Calcutta Port, the Corporation is in a position to accept offers of supplies from mine owners of the eastern region for three to five years for export. To enable mine owners to undertake long term supplies, and also to expand their capacity, the Corporation has offered financial assistance to them on attractive terms for purchase of mining machinery and equipment as well as trucks. Several contracts have been concluded. In regard to domestic consumption, the steel mills of Hindustan Steel Ltd. purchase iron ore from the private sector mines in the eastern region through the Corporation only to supplement supplies from their own captive mines.

National Small Scale Industries Conference

1630. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while opening the National Small Scale Industries Conference, he stated that the administration that has been inherited is riddled with red-tape and called for a revolutionary administrative approach; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve matters?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The former Minister of Industry is reported to have said that "India had inherited an administrative system which was inadequate to meet the challenges of a revolutionary situation as obtaining today. The Corporation must give thought to improving its organization, remove red-tape and equip itself to meet the challenges it faced".

(b) Insofar as the general administrative machinery is concerned necessary action is taken by the Department of Administrative Reforms. Insofar as the National Small Industries Corporation Limited is concerned, the following are some of the steps taken to improve matters:

(i) Steps are continuously being taken to iron out bottlenecks and streamline procedures in the operation of the Corporation's various activities;

(ii) Financial and other powers have, in keeping with the commercial character of the Corporation, been delegated to Officers of different ranks to expedite;

(iii) In the case of the scheme for supply of machines on hire purchase basis, separate Committees have been set up for considering the applications for indigenous machines and those for imported machines. In the latter Committee, representatives of the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports are also included so as to avoid delay in obtaining the Import Licences after the applications are accepted by the Committee.

Export of High Precision Lathe manufactured by H.M.T.

1631. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high speed and a High Precision Lathe manufactured at the Kalamassery Unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools in Kerala, has been exported to New Zealand, against an order from that country; and

(b) whether a concerted drive is under way to export them to other countries and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes; market surveys have been conducted in Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Japan, United States of America, Mexico, Canada and several countries in Europe. Based on these surveys, agents have been appointed in Australia and New Zealand. The State Trading Corporation are acting as agents in Eastern Europe.

Textile Production Centres

1632. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has proposed to set up textile production centres for the displaced persons in certain States; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where such textile production centres are likely to be set up; and

(c) the progress made so far in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Production of Razor Blades

1633. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the production of razor blades in the country and whether it is commensurate with the requirements of the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The production of razor blades in 1965 by units in the large scale sector amounted to 960 million Nos. Besides there are a few units in the Small Scale Sector who are engaged in the manufacture of razor blades for a total annual capacity of about 58 million Nos. The indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demands in the country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

G.C. Sheets for Orissa

1634. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of G.C. Sheets for Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the quantity allotted and actually supplied to that State during the same period?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) 9,000 tonnes.

(b) As the producers are carrying heavy backlogs, no allocation of G.C. Sheets was made to Orissa or indeed to any other State during 1965-66. Despatches made to Orissa upto

October, 1965 against previous allotments are as follows:

(In tonnes)

Government indented	1,056
Controlled Stockists	23
Registered Stockists	1,139
	*2,218

*This includes 297 tonnes of Black Corrugated Sheets.

Stainless Steel for Orissa

1635. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of Orissa for stainless steel during 1965-66; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel actually supplied to that State during the same period?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The requirements of Orissa of stainless steel sheets for 1965-66, as stated by the Director of Industries, Orissa are of a value of about Rs. 108 lakhs, but the real requirements are likely to be considerably less.

(b) Import of stainless steel sheets for uses other than utensil manufacture, valued at Rs. 1.5 lakhs is being arranged during the year. The quantity supplied, however, is not readily available.

S.C. and S.T. Agriculturists in Orissa

1636. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and actually spent on the welfare of the agriculturists belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to Orissa for the said purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The information is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Backward Class	Amount allotted	Estimated† expenditure
Scheduled Castes	0·50	0·50
Scheduled Tribes	11·78	11·78
TOTAL	12·28	12·28

(b) The information is given below

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Backward Class	Amount proposed to be given
Scheduled Tribes	5·00
Scheduled Castes	0·30
TOTAL	5·30

(†) It is not now possible to give the figures of actual expenditure for 1965-66, as the year is not yet over. Hence, only estimated figures have been given.

Tribal Blocks in Rajasthan

1637. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Social Welfare** be pleased to state the number of tribal blocks proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Four.

Corruption Cases on S. E. Railway

1638. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number and nature of corruption cases pending at present on the South Eastern Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Number of corruption cases as on 31st January, 1966 175

Nature of these cases

(1) Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification.	19
(2) Securing employment and promotion etc. on false declaration and submission of false certificates.	7
(3) Fraudulent drawal and misuse of Passes & Privilege Ticket Orders.	12
(4) Misappropriation of Railway cash and materials etc.	27
(5) False maintenance of Muster Rolls, manipulation of official records, drawal of false travelling allowance etc.	23
(6) Violation of Service Conduct rules and departmental procedural orders.	28
(7) Obtaining employment on impersonation.	3
(8) Drawal of House Rent Allowance on production of false certificates.	2
(9) Disproportionate assets.	18
(10) Exchange of Railway Tickets against fake Rail warrants in respect of Orissa Government.	1
(11) Execution of works below specification by Railway contractors or excess issue of materials of employment of excess labour.	16
(12) Carrying of unbooked luggage and un-authorised persons in Trains.	2
(13) Miscellaneous.	17
TOTAL	175

Electrified Stations on S. E. Railway

1639. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations electrified on the South Eastern Railway during 1965-66;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the names of stations proposed to be electrified during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library No. See* LT-5699/66.)

Coca Cola Industry

1640. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the owner of the Coca Cola Industry in India; and

(b) the annual royalty, if any, that has to be paid to any foreigner?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Messrs. Coca Cola Export Corporation of U.S.A. have been permitted to establish a unit for the production of concentrate in India. The concentrate is used for production of Coca Cola by different bottling units owned by Indian parties in India.

(b) No royalty is being paid.

Import of Slag from West Germany

1641. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to import high grade basic slag from West Germany in exchange of iron ore; and

(b) if so, what are the chances of such an agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Pass to Retired Class IV Railway Employees

1642. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retired railway class IV employees are not allowed a free railway pass once a year including minor children;

(b) whether representations have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. However, Class IV railway employees retiring with not less than 25 years' service are allowed one set of pass for self and wife once in 5 years.

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of the curtailment recommended by the Second Pay Commission, no liberalisation of the passes to the retired staff is considered appropriate.

Trade with Pakistan

1643. Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state whether there is any move for improvement in trade with Pakistan after the Tashkent Agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): A Delegation at Ministerial level visited Pakistan on the 1st and 2nd March to discuss, *inter alia*, the question of the restoration of trade relations between the two countries. However, these subjects did not come up for discussion at this meeting. A further meeting is expected to be held at a later date.

Platforms at Tirunelveli Junction

1644. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the platform Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Tirunelveli Junction Railway Station are in a very dilapidated condition causing great inconvenience to the passengers and the R.M.S. staff; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to renovate and cover up these plateforms during this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. However, the work for providing additional covering for a length of 120' on Platform No. 1 is in progress. Proposals are also in view for covering the entire lengths of island platform (platforms No. 2 and 3) gradually in future years.

Over-bridge near Tirunelveli Junction

1645. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received any com-

munication from the Chief Minister of Madras, expressing the consent of the Madras Government to put up approach roads for the overbridge to be constructed near the Tirunelveli Junction level crossing; and

(b) the steps to be taken for the construction of the overbridge in the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Under the extant rules, Railways undertake work on road over| under bridges at the existing level crossings as soon as these are sponsored by the State Government|Road authority concerned including allocation of funds towards their share of the cost.

There is no proposal for this particular scheme in the State Government's recommendations for over| under bridges during 1966-67. Consolidated programme for such works during 4th Plan is yet to be finalized by the State Government.

Southern Express

1646. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Express is always starting late from New Delhi Station and is not giving connection to the Bangalore Express which leaves at 12-30 noon from Madras for Bangalore;

(b) whether it is causing inconvenience to the travelling public for the last six months; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the Southern Express always starts late from New Delhi and misses connection with the Madras-Bangalore Express at Madras.

(c) The rake of Southern Express coming from Madras works back the Southern Express to Madras. The margin of time between the arrival of the incoming train and the departure of the outgoing train being limited, the late start to the Southern Express from New Delhi on a few occasions during the last six months was mainly due to late arrival of the Southern Express from Madras which in turn was due to the emergency, foggy weather, engineering restrictions, accidents, alarm chain pulling, interlocking failures, loco losses etc. With effect from 1st April, 1966, these trains will be worked by diesels with revised schedule, providing a greater margin between the arrival and departure of these trains at and from New Delhi and greater margin for connection to further improve the position in this regard.

Improvement in the Speed of Trains

1647. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Railway has been able to speed up the running of trains through electrification; and

(b) if so, the extent to which there has been an improvement in the speed of important train services due to electrification and dieselisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Consequent upon electrification/ dieselisation of 1 Up/2 Dn Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mails and 17 Up/18 Dn Sealdah-Pathankot Expresses, on the Eastern Railway, these trains have been speeded up, ranging from 50 minutes to 125 minutes. Change over to electric traction in case of 131 Up/ 132 Dn Asansol-Bareilly Passengers, 349 UP/350 Dn Gaya-Mughalsarai Passengers, and 1 BDM Up/2 BDM Dn Barwadih-Mughalsarai Passengers, has also resulted in acceleration of these services varying from 21 minutes to 115 minutes.

Refractories Plant at Bhilai

1648. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on the project of setting up a Refractories Plant at Bhilai has been received from the Russian consultants;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) if the report has not been received, when it is expected to be made available?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Having regard to the present and expected development of indigenous capacity for the manufacture of refractories, Government have decided not to proceed with the project.

Coal Washery at Dugda

1649. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal washing plant at Dugda (Bihar) has been completed;

(b) if not, when it is expected to be completed;

(c) the Company to which the contract was given to erect this plant; and

(d) the estimated expenditure and annual capacity of the plant?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The Plant has not yet been completed.

(b) It is expected to be completed towards the end of 1966.

(c) The contract for the erection of Coal Washing Plant at Dugda was placed with Messrs. Roberts and Schaefer Co. of U.S.A.

(d) The plant is designed for a washing capacity of 1·2 million tonnes with a raw coking coal input of 2.4 million tonnes. The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs. 7.29 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs. 2.42 crores being financed by the U.S. AID.

Geological Survey of Tripura

1650. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been made in Tripura by the Russian experts;

(b) if so, their findings; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake an intensive geological survey in Tripura in order to find out mineral resources?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Geological Survey of India has already carried out some geological investigations in Trpura. The following investigations are proposed to be taken up by the Geological Survey of India during the Fourth Plan period:—

1. Systematic geological mapping of the remaining unmapped areas of Tripura;
2. Investigation of groundwater by drilling;
3. Water supply of tribal colonies; and
4. Possibilities of minor irrigation with the tube wells.

Retrenchment on the Eastern Railway

1651. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the future of over 8,000 railwaymen of the Eastern Railway has become uncertain with the introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme, dieselization and electrification;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of temporary hands have already been retrenched due to that reason; and

(c) what steps have been taken so far by the Railway Board to provide jobs to those already retrenched and threatened to be retrenched?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Colony, Izatnagar

1652. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Administration is providing its staff with accommodation which includes sanitation, water, electricity, health and educational facilities and charging the employees for the same; and

(b) if so, to what extent these facilities and amenities are being provided by the Zila Parishad, Bareilly in Railway Colony, Izatnagar and in other Railway colonies for which the tax called "Circumstances and Property Tax" has been levied by the Zila Parishads of respective Districts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Charges are levied in accordance with the extant rules and regulations.

(b) The Zila Jarishad, Bareilly does not provide any such facilities in the Railway colony at Izatnagar; the conditions might, however, vary from place to place. Incidentally the 'Circumstances & Property' Tax—the name of the tax also varies from place to place—is a tax related to the income of an individual and generally has no bearing on the actual services rendered by the Zila Parishad.

Handloom Industry

1653. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to reserve some quota for the production of handloom dhoties and sarees; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on that representation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain varieties of Dhoties, Sarees etc., are already exclusively reserved for the handloom sector. Fudther reservations for the handloom sector have been recommended by the Powerloom Enquiry Committee as well as by the Working Group on Handloom. Government's decision on these recommendations will be announced shortly.

B.G. and M.G. Railway Lines

1654. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many miles of railways (Broad Gauge and Meter Gauge) railway lines have been constructed in the country since 1947, (State-wise); and

(b) the reasons for not constructing a single mile of railway line in Mysore State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The information regarding Railway matters is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. As such a statement showing mileages of Railway lines constructed Railway-wise in the country since 1947 is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5700/66].

(b) Construction of new railway lines in different parts of the country, is not undertaken on a State-wise basis, but is decided upon the actual needs of specific industrial projects, developments of ports, export| exploitation of proved mineral resources, strategic requirements and Railways' own operational needs within the plan provision for such works and as approved by the Planning Commission. On the above basis, the following two lines falling wholly or partly in the Mysore State are, at present, under construction:—

Mangalore-Hassan MG 213 KMs.

Bangalore-Salem MG 229:33 KMS.

Shifting of Railway Crossing Near Gogameri Station

1655. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Collector, Ganganagar (Rajasthan) to shift the existing railway crossing near Gogameri railway station to a place where road has been constructed; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Finalisation of the proposal is held up due to the State Government having not communicated their acceptance to bear the costs involved, as required under the extant rules, in spite of repeated reminders.

बम्बई-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन को दुहरी लाइन बनाना

1656. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सू० ला० वर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे में दिल्ली-बम्बई रेलवे लाइन को दुहरी लाइन बनाने का कार्य चल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मलारना के पास बनास नदी पर पुल न होने के कारण गंगापुर से लखेरी तक के काम में बाधा पड़ गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने ठेकेदार से काम छुड़ा कर अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ठेकेदार के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) रेलवे द्वारा कितनी धन राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है और कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था तथा अधिक व्यय हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) लखेरी और बयाना के बीच (186.8 किलोमीटर) दोहरी लाइन बनाने के काम की प्रगति अच्छी है और 152.7 किलोमीटर दोहरी लाइन बन चुकी है और यातायात के लिए खोल दी गई है ।

(ख) गंगापुर और लखेरी क बीच भी इस काम की प्रगति सामान्यत: निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ही रही । केवल मखोली से मलारना तक के खंड में इस काम की प्रगति में थोड़ी रुकावट आ गई, क्योंकि बनास नदी पर जो पुल बन रहा है, वह अभी पूरी तरह से तयार नहीं हुआ है । पुल के बनने में देरी का कारण यह है कि इसके दो पायों की नींव गलाने में पेचीदी विकट समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो गयीं और नींव गलाने में वायवीय प्रणाली अपनायी गई, जिसे अपनाने के बारे में शुरू में विचार नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) बनास नदी पर पुल बनाने से सम्बन्धित जो काम ठेकेदार को शुरू में दिया

गया था, उसे उससे वापस नहीं लिया गया है, अतः उसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) बनास पुल के निर्माण की प्रारम्भिक अनुमानित लागत 29.7 लाख रुपये है जिसमें से 16.42 लाख रुपये अभी तक खर्च हो चुके हैं। चूंकि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ नींव की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से पुल के दो पायों के कूपों को गलाने में वायवीय प्रणाली अपनायी गई है, इसलिये ऐसी प्रत्याशा है कि 9 लाख रुपये अधिक खर्च करने पड़ेंगे ।

कोटा तथा बीना के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के साथ जोड़ा जाने वाला चिकित्सा डिब्बा

1657. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री सू० ला० वर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा तथा बीना सेक्शन के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के साथ एक चिकित्सा डिब्बा लगाया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य सेक्शनों पर भी ऐसे डिब्बे लगाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Cochin-Coimbatore Railway Line

1658. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling the Railway line from Cochin Harbour to Coimbatore *via* Shoranur during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) At present there is no proposal to double the line between Cochin Harbour and Coimbatore.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With the dieselisation of this route and completion of line capacity works and signalling improvements that are now in progress, adequate capacity will be available for meeting the traffic needs on this section.

Industrial Units in Delhi

1659. **Shri Rameshekhar Prasad Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the ceiling of raw materials allotted to Delhi for Industrial use, any provision of such materials is not made for rural industries with the result that these industries are placed at a disadvantage resulting in the unemployment of labour and financial loss to the units;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that many such units are likely to close down;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many industrial units in Alipur Block, Delhi have already closed down; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Badli Industrial Estate

1660. Shri Rameshekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that up till now no street lights have been provided in the Badli Industrial Estate even though electric poles have been installed for the past many years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the formalities are now complete and street lights will be provided as soon as the supply position of electricity eases.

Earning of Foreign Exchange by Indian Films

1661. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian film has earned foreign exchange by currency in participating in film festivals in foreign countries during 1965; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange thus earned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,36,170.

Thefts on Railways

1662. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale thefts of newspapers and magazines are committed on Railways throughout India; and

(b) if so, what are the measures adopted by Government to curb such an evil on the Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No case of theft of newspapers was reported on the Railways during 1965. Only 2 cases on Central Railway and 1 case on Southern Railway of theft of magazines were reported.

(b) Complaints of pilferage and shortage of newspapers and magazines are immediately enquired into by the Railways. With a view to preventing such thefts plain clothed staff of Crime Intelligence Branch of the Railway Protection Force and commercial staff of Claims Prevention Branch have been deputed to keep a vigilant watch. Surprise checking of newspapers and magazines while in the custody of Guards and watch over such parcels at transhipment points are also intensified.

Import of Paper

1663. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paper imports have been restricted to a few varieties;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand indigenously, and

(c) whether any efforts are under way to manufacture the varieties of paper now being imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken to develop capacity for the manufacture of special varieties of papers wherever possible. Industrial licences for the establishment of units for the

manufacture of certain varieties of speciality papers have already been granted. The use of substitutes wherever possible is being encouraged.

Commercial Departments of Indian Missions abroad

1664. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to strengthen the Commercial Departments of our Missions abroad;

(b) if so, in what respect; and

(c) the names of the Missions that are going to be strengthened?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Strengthening of the Commercial Sections of our missions abroad is a continuing process and is given regular consideration. This is done by opening new Commercial Offices as well as increasing the strength of the existing offices wherever necessary. The sanction of additional staff for commercial work will no doubt depend on the availability of foreign exchange and on the prospects for increasing trade with the country concerned. The staff position in all the offices abroad are subject to annual review.

Fast Train on Eastern Railway

1665. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconveience caused to the local North Bengal passengers for want of a fast train on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remake it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A fast train is adready available on the Eastern Railway in Nos. 43 Up/44 Dn| Sealdah-Farakka Darjeeling Mails with other connected services for the convenience of North Bengal Passengers. This and other services available at present for passengers from Calcutta to and from stations in North Bengal, cater adequately for the present level of traffic.

Import substitution in components used in the manufacture of motor cars and trucks

1666. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the restrictions imposed on imports have resulted in the use of substitutes in major items; and

(b) if so, what are such items in the manufacture of motor cars and trucks?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). There has been a progressive substitution of major items of imported components as a result of the continued policy of Government imposing restrictions on imports from time to time as well as other measures taken by Government to set up indigenous capacity of such items and the steps taken by industry also. Generally speaking, almost all the major items of motor cars and trucks such as Engines, Gear boxes, Transmissions, Chasis members, body panels, Electrical items, Wheels, Pistons, Bimetal Bearings, Clutches etc are manufactured indigenously. Items like Brakes, Wiper Motors, Wind shield curved glass and certain other items which were being imported till recently are also now produced in the country.

Manufacture of Computers

1667. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 1775 on the 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Messrs I.B.M. World Trade Corporation has started the manufacture of computers;

(b) if so, the capacity of the plant;

(c) the type of computers to be manufactured; and

(d) the terms of agreement with the Corporation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) 10 Nos. per annum is the licensed capacity.

(c) Digital Computers (IBM type 1401 system).

(d) The foreign Principal of the firm have been allowed to invest 4.8 million to cover the firm's requirements of imported capital goods, components, As-is machines and raw materials, not locally available. The conditions attached to the industrial licence granted to the Corporation are as below:

(i) The firm shall bring all the machine tools and equipment required for the manufacture of the above machines and systems from their own investment and no foreign exchange will be released by the Government from their resources for this purpose.

(ii) The phased manufacturing programme shall achieve the percentage of indigenous content as specified in the industrial licence.

(iii) The components and parts for the data processing machines may be manufactured by the firm in India. However, Government would prefer if different small and medium industries are encouraged and assisted by the firm to undertake their manufacture in India.

(iv) Foreign exchange covering import of components, parts and complete machines for systems and machines covered by the licence granted to the firm under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, shall be balanced by a guaranteed export of finished products at least equal to the value of the imported items. Government also hope that the firm would show significant net surplus earnings of foreign exchange over their own requirements for imported contents, by increasing exports over a reasonable period of time.

(v) No royalty, technical service fees or research fees shall be payable to the overseas Principals. However the firm may make payments towards salaries, allowances and other charges/services received from their overseas principals with the prior approval of the Government of India.

(vi) It is hoped that the firm would make efforts to associate Indian capital in their manufacturing enterprises at as early a date as possible.

Engineers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

1668. Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Rajaram:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices of retrenchment have been issued to a number of Engineers at Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) the number of Engineers in (i) permanent employment and (ii) temporary employment; and

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to absorb the

retrenched Engineers in public undertakings elsewhere?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir; 245 Civil Engineers out of a total of 344 will become surplus in about a year, but so far only 85 of them have been issued retrenchment notices effective from 31-3-1966, as they will have no worthwhile work beyond that date.

(b) No Civil Engineer has yet been appointed permanently and all the 344 Civil Engineers employed in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited are temporary.

(c) Government are making all efforts to absorb them in other public sector undertakings or departments of Government. As a result, 41 of the surplus civil engineers including 6, who have been served with retrenchment notices, have been absorbed so far.

Dining Cars Between Madras and New Delhi

1669. Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Rajaram:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the employees and the bearers working in the dining cars run by the Southern Railway in the Express trains between Madras and New Delhi, Delhi is treated as their headquarters; and

(b) if so, the reasons for treating Delhi as the headquarters for only some employees of the Southern Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Only the staff working in the bi-weekly Air conditioned Delux Express trains are headquartered at New Delhi.

(b) According to working link of the bi-weekly Delux Express trains, the rakes which work the Madras-New Delhi trip also work the New Delhi-Howrah trip and back. The dining car staff working the Madras-New Delhi trip have therefore to pick up the link at New Delhi to work back the return trip from New Delhi to Madras and have accordingly to stay at New Delhi for 3 days in a week whereas their stay at Madras is only for a few hours. Hence New Delhi is treated as their headquarters.

Tax Imposed on Railway Employees of Izatnagar

1670. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1804 on the 3rd December, 1965 regarding the imposition of tax on the earnings of the Railway employees residing in Railway Colony, Izatnagar and state whether the State Government has been requested not to force the collection of tax till the matter in question has been decided as requested in the representation handed over to the Deputy Minister of Railways on the 14th August, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): No such request has been made as any tax lawfully levied by a State Government has to be paid. The U.P. Government has, however, been apprised of the hardship caused to the staff and requested to constitute the Izatnagar Railway Colony into a Notified Area Committee which, incidentally, will exempt the employees from the payment of this tax.

Tax paid by Railway to Zila Parishad, Bareilly

1671. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1804 on the 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tax levied by the Zila Parishad, Bareilly previously known as District Board Tax, was levied and paid by the ex-B.N.W. Railway till 1942 and also by ex-O.T. Railway upto 1947; and

(b) if so, the reasons which necessitated the change in the method of payment of the tax by Railway authorities to the Zila Parishad?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Circumstances & Property Tax levied by District Board of Bareilly was all along a tax on individuals, and the liability for paying it was on each employee. The late Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company—then a private Railway Company—agreed, presumably under some mis-apprehension, to pay a composite fee to the District Board in lieu of the said tax. This came to the notice of the then Railway Department in 1942 during the Second World War. The Railway Administration was allowed to continue the payment for the duration of the war, as a special case. The payment was, however, stopped in 1947, keeping in view the principle of a specific recommendation of the Pay Commission that "all allowances and concessions introduced during war to meet the high cost of living (by whatever name they have been called, including good conduct pay in the postal service and war allowance in respect of high ranks of service) will cease hereafter."

Tax Imposed on Railway Employees of Izatnagar

1672. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh.
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1804 on the 3rd December, 1965 regarding the tax on the earnings of Railway employees of Railway Colony, Izatnagar and state whether this matter has been examined by the Law Ministry to the effect that any tax in addition to the income tax can be levied on the salaries proportionate to their pay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): No Sir. Under the Constitution, State Governments have powers to levy such a tax, and such a tax is not invalid on the ground that it relates to a tax on income.

Tax Imposed on Railway Employees of Izatnagar

1673. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1803 on the 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the representation given by the Railway Employees residing in the North Eastern Railway Colony, Izatnagar to the Deputy Railway Minister on the 14th August, 1965 regarding the imposition of the circumstances and property tax by the Zila Parishad on the earnings of those railway employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The matter is at present under the consideration of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

गोरखपुर स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म

1674. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर रेलवे

स्टेशन पर यात्री गाड़ियों के रुकने के लिये कुल कितने प्लेटफार्म हैं ;

(ख) गोरखपुर में कुल कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां रुकती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्मों की संख्या को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 6।

(ख) चौबीस घंटों में 48।

(ग) जी नहीं।

कुम्भ मेले के लिये रेलवे गाड़ियां

1675. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले कुम्भ मेले के अवसर पर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा कुल कितनी विशेष रेल-गाड़ियां चलाई गई ; और

(ख) उस रेलवे द्वारा प्रतिदिन औसतन कुल कितनी विशेष गाड़ियां चलाई गई ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) 256 स्पेशल गाड़ियां।

(ख) मेले की अवधि में प्रतिदिन औसतन 9.8 स्पेशल गाड़ियां।

नई रेलवे लाइनें

1676. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के बारे में क्या सिद्धान्त अपनाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से सुझाव मांगे जाते हैं; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिये किन-किन नई रेलवे लाइनों के संबंध में सुझाव आये हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में नयी रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण पर, उनकी आवश्यकता के आधार पर और योजना में निर्दिष्ट धन संबंधी सीमाओं के भीतर, विचार किया जाता है। साथ ही इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं, सिद्ध हो चुके खनिज और प्राकृतिक साधनों के दोहन और उपयोग, पत्तन सुविधाओं के विस्तार तथा सामरिक उपयोग के लिये किन रेलवे लाइनों की जरूरत होगी और रेलवे की अपनी परिचालन संबंधी आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं।

(ख) और (ग). दूसरी और तीसरी, दोनों योजनाओं में राज्य सरकारों से नयी लाइनों के संबंध में प्रस्ताव मांगे गये थे। इस प्रकार जो प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए, उन में से केवल कुछ ही प्रतिशित प्रस्तावों को पिछली दो योजनाओं में उपलब्ध धन और साधनों के भीतर शामिल करना स भव हो सका। चूंकि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बहुत बड़ा तादाद में पहले से भेजे गये प्रस्तावों पर अभी अमल होना बाकी है, और चूंकि इस बात के संकेत हैं कि सीमित रूप में उपलब्ध धन को देखते हुए चौथी योजना में शुरू की जा सकने वाली नयी लाइनों की मील दूरी बहुत कम रहेगी, यह सोचा गया कि चौथी योजना के लिए राज्य सरकारों से नयी सिफारिशें न मांगी जायें। लेकिन, लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों ने स्वयं ही चौथी योजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के बारे में अपनी सिफारिश भेजी हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी योजना में नीचे

लिखी दो लाइनों को बनाने की सिफारिश की है :—

1. देहरादून–डाकपत्थर-कालसी (बड़ी लाइन) 43.10 किलोमीटर ।

2. बलरामपुर-खलीलाबाद (मीटर लाइन) 142 किलोमीटर ।

सिसवा-भैसा रेलवे लाइन

1677. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर सिसवा से भैसा तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाइन बिछाने का काम कब आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री [illegible] नाथ) : (क) और (ख). 1962–63 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने बगहा-भैसालोटन-सिसवा बाजार रेलवे लाइन के लिए अभिदर्शन इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण कराये थे । ये सर्वेक्षण बिहार सरकार के खर्च पर कराये गये थे, जो अपनी गण्डक परियोजना के लिए सामान और उपस्कर के परिवहन के लिए इस लाइन को बनवाना चाहती थी ।

सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों से पता चला कि भैसा-लोटन-सिसवा बाजार तक यह लाइन अलाभप्रद रहेगी । अतः बिहार सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया कि गण्डक परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में यह लाइन केवल उन्हीं के खर्च पर बनाया जा सकता है ।

चूंकि राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार नहीं भेजे हैं और चूंकि गण्डक परियोजना को 1966–67 में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बना है, इसलिए ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में अब उक्त सरकार को दिलचस्पी नहीं है । गण्डक परियोजना के लिए उपयोगी होने के सिवाय इस लाइन को रेलवे की शाखा लाइन के रूप में बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

नियमों तथा आदेशों की पुस्तिका का हिन्दी अनुवाद

1678. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री 3 सितम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 में विभिन्न रेलों के मुख्यालयों ने, क्षेत्र-वार पुस्तिकाओं तथा नियमों के कितने पृष्ठों तथा कितने फार्मों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करवाया है ;

(ख) इसी अवधि में रेलवे बोर्ड के हिन्दी अनुभाग ने, कितने नियमों, पुस्तकों, नियमावलियों, और फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया है ; और

(ग) इन में से कितने प्रकाशित करवाये गये हैं तथा शेष को छपाने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—570/66]**

(ख) 1965 में अनुशासन और अपील नियमों से सम्बन्धित 10 फार्मों का अनुवाद किया गया। इससे पहले रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में इस्तेमाल के लिए स्थानीय फ़ार्मों का अनुवाद हो चुका था । जहां तक नियम पुस्तकों, नियमावलियों आदि का सम्बन्ध है, 1965 में कुल मिलाकर 13 का अनुवाद किया गया ।

(ग) क्षेत्रीय रेलों और रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में हिन्दी में अनूदित सामग्री में से 1965 में नियम पुस्तकें आदि के 914 पृष्ठ और 123 फ़ार्म छपवाये गये । अनुदित सामग्री की छपाई में देरी का मुख्य कारण यह

है कि नियम पुस्तकों, फार्मों आदि को अंग्रेजी हिन्दी द्विभाषी रूप में छपवाना है और इस काम में कुछ समय लगता है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में तैनात व्यक्ति

1679. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वातानुकूलित डिब्बों की देखभाल के लिये नियुक्त व्यक्तियों को कटिहार से लखनऊ तक लगातार 22 घंटे ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां, वे ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इस अवधि में उन्हें लगातार काम करना पड़ता है । उन के पास 6 घंटे से अधिक का सक्रिय काम नहीं होता ।

लखनऊ के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रेलवे कर्मचारी

1680. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ में नियुक्त चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रेलवे कर्मचारियों से मकान का किराया वसूल किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अभ्यावेदन दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, केवल चौथे दर्जे के उन कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर जो 1-7-1959 से पहले नियुक्त किये गये थे और पहले से बिना किराये के क्वार्टर पाने के हकदार थे ।

(ख) क्योंकि द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार चौथे दर्जे के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को बिना किराये के क्वार्टर देने की अनुमति नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). केवल चारबाग और आलमबाग स्थित वर्क्स मनेजरों के कार्यालयों में नियुक्त चपरासियों ने अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं और उनके मामले पर विचार हो रहा है ।

विद्युत् चालित करघों के लाइसेंस देना

1681. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय**: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विद्युत चालित करघों के लिये नये लाइसेंस देना बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) जनवरी, 1965 तथा जनवरी, 1966 के बीच की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश से ऐसे लाइसेंसों के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये ; और

(घ) कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये और कितने आवेदन पत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी): (क) तथा (ख) व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए स्थापित किये गये शक्ति चालित करघों को छोड़कर, 15 मई, 1961 से नये शक्ति चालित करघे लगाने के लिये वस्त्र-चिन्ह प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिये जाते । शक्ति चालित करघा जांच

समिति की सिफारिशों पर किये गये निर्णय शीघ्र ही घोषित किये जाने वाले हैं। उनके आधार पर नये लाइसेन्स देने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) 97।

(घ) दिये गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या—3 (व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये) विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या—94

Wheel Gaugers and Repackers on Railways

1682. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to redesignate wheel gaugers, repackers and riveters as skilled and paid accordingly;

(b) whether their work is similar to that of fitters involving similar responsibilities;

(c) whether they have to pass both oral and practical examinations after proper Trade Tests on the same lines and more or less or same syllabus as for fitters; and

(d) if so, the reasons for keeping them as unskilled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. Some posts of Riveters are in skilled grade.

(b) No.

(c) **They have to pass** Standard Trade Tests based on the syllabus prescribed for each trade in semi-skilled grade and not those prescribed for fitters who are in the skilled grade.

(d) The question does not arise as they are not treated as unskilled.

Railway Development Programme

1683. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to slow down the development programmes, of Railways has hit a wide range of engineering and steel industries in the country, particularly because it comes at a time when demand on these industries is otherwise flagging;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have reviewed their decision in this context; and

(c) how far the current demand on these industries falls shorts of their production capacity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, to some extent; but the decision of the Railways to slow down their investment programme has to be seen in the context of the general economic and industrial growth in the country, as also the difficult ways and means position of the Government as a whole. It should, however, be possible for the concerned spheres in the various industries to seek export and other non-railway outlets to tide over the situation to the maximum extent possible. The wagon building industry has already made a good beginning in this respect.

Scooter Factory at Jaunpur (U.P)

1684. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a scheme for the setting up of a scooter factory at Jaunpur with 100 per cent indigenous components;

(b) if so, when the same was received and when it is likely to be finalised; and

(c) whether any consideration will be given to locate the factory in the backward areas like Eastern U.P.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) (c). Two schemes have been received from private parties for the establishment of new undertakings at Jaunpur in Eastern U.P. for the manufacture of Scooters/ Autocycles. One of the schemes envisages an indigenous content of 82 per cent. to start with, and reaching 100 per cent. during the fourth year. According to the second scheme, indigenius content would be 90 per cent. in the beginning and would go upto 100 per cent. within 5 years of operation. The two schemes are under consideration along with a number of similar schemes received from other parties.

All aspects that are generally taken into consideration in licensing industrial undertakings will be considered in this case also.

सेवा निवृत्त रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पेंशन लाभ

1685. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पेंशन देने के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जो 1947 से 1957 की अवधि में सेवानिवृत हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस आशय की प्रार्थना पर कि जो रेल कर्मचारी 1-4-1957 से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हो चुके हैं उन पर पेंशन योजना लागू की जाये, सरकार ने अनेक बार अच्छी तरह से विचार किया है और सरकार इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

Powers of General Managers of Steel Plants in Public Sector.

1686. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to withdraw the special powers of the General Managers of the public sector steel plants regarding recruitment and promotion of staff and purchases;

(b) if so, what are the special powers and how far they are proposed to be curtailed; and

(c) the circumstances in which withdrawal of powers has been necessitated?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Accident at Khalilabad North Eastern Railway

1687. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about eight persons were knocked down by a passenger train at Khalilabad on the North Eastern Railway at night on or about the 31st January, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident and the actual number of persons killed; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The accident occurred on 31st January, 1966. Nine persons were knocked down by Passenger train No. 30 Down and sustained injuries. Of these, 3 succumbed to their injuries subsequently in hospital.

Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Khalilabad conducted an enquiry into this accident and his report has not yet been received.

Hospet Steel Plant

1688. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Czechoslovakia has offered to help Mysore to take up the Steel Plant in Hospet area which is rich in iron ore deposits; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any such offer. The position is being ascertained from the State Government.

Express Train Between Puri and Rourkela

1689. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for introducing an Express train between Puri and Rourkela *via* Kharagpur has been examined;

(b) whether any representations were received by Government and the concerned railway authorities in this connection; and

(c) if so, whether this news train is proposed to be included in the new Time Table from April, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Introduction of a direct train between Rourkela and Puri *via* Kharagpur is at present not possible for want of line capacity on Khurda Road —Kharagpur Section which is in the process of being doubled. Further the present level of through traffic offering between these points does not justify the introduction of the proposed train. Arrangements are, however, being made to provide better train connections at Kharagpur in the time table to come into force from 1-4-66 for the convenience of passengers from Orissa area travelling to and from Rourkela.

Bhavnagar-Tarapur Railway Line

1690. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the removal of bottleneck in traffic at Sabarmati on the Western Railway, orders have been issued to survey the Bhavnagar-Tarapur Railway line; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in that direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have been persistently making demands for construction of the Bhavnagar-Tarapore broad guage line for relieving congestion in the Sabarmati transhipment point and for serving the Bhavnagar Port. An estimate for carrying out a Traffic Survey and for up-to-dating the earlier Engineering Estimates for the line has been sanctioned in January, 1966 and the work has been taken in hand only recently.

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12 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of privilege motion by Sarvashri Ranga, Kapur Singh, Yashpal Singh and many others.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is that?

Mr. Speaker: It is about a brochure, called Punjab At Cross-Roads, written and published by one Shri H. L. Salley, wherein he has said:—

> "The Central leaders raked up the settled question of the so-called Punjabi Suba to appease the Sikhs in a week moment....

[Mr. Speaker]

.... They made a further mistake in leaving appointment of members of the Parliamentary Committee to a confirmed Akali who was to preside over their deliberations. He may have acquitted himself well in dealing with different parties....A High Court Judge can dispose of thousands of cases...."

Further on he says:—

"Naturally enough he selected such men for membership on whom he could depend for support. The first proof of his natural inclinations getting the better of him can be seen in his going beyond the terms of reference. According to his appointment order he was to submit his recommendations to the Cabinet Sub-committee. But he wants to get his recommendations confirmed and backed by the Parliament over which he himself presides. In this way he seeks to make his recommendations mandatory on the Cabinet."

Then, there is a reference to the dishonesty of the members as well.... (*Interruption*). With the permission of the House I may send it on to the Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Please send it to the Privileges Committee.

12.02 hrs.

Re: POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: How can there be a point of order at this stage?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That papers should not be laid on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): इसके पहले कि आप दूसरी चीज को लें मैं विशेषाधिकार का जो मामला है, उसके बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विशेषाधिकार वाले मामले को तो हाउस ने अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है । मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्रिणी श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी ने जो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठहर जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मिनट मेरी अर्ज सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस तरह से अगर हरएक मैम्बर खड़ा हो जाए और जो कुछ भी उसको कहना है वह कहता चला जाये, जो जो नोटिस दिये हैं उनके बारे में कहता चला जाए और मैं सुनता चला जाऊं तो इस तरह से तो खत्म ही नहीं हो सकता है कोई मामला और कोई कार्रवाई ही नहीं चल सकती है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि आप लिख दें और मैं अगर समझूंगा कि आपको मौका दिया जाए तो जरूर मौका दें दूंगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद): मेहरबानी करके मेरी भी एक गुजारिश सुन लें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपका ध्यान 376 की दूसरी उपधारा की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त किसी पर नहीं हो सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लिखा हुआ है और आप पढ़ेंगे तब तो पता चलेगा । कोई चीज समझनी तो होगी न ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त कोई मामला सामने नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया आप पढ़िये न कि क्या लिखा हुआ है । 376 और 377 जो नियम हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय मामला इस वक्त हाउस के सामने क्या है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस में लिखा हुआ है :

> "Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another".

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में इजाजत मांगने की बात है । मैं इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कायदे कानून के मुताबिक तो चलना होगा, स्वेच्छा से तो नहीं चल सकते हैं । कायदे तोड़कर नहीं चल सकते हैं । मैं पिछले दस दिन से न जाने किन-किन मामलों पर 377 के मामलों में लिख रहा हूं । यह 377 नियम हमारी किताब में है । 377 के बारे में आप मेहरबानी करके सोचना शुरू क । 377 में कहा गया है कि एक नुक्ता कोई भी म बर उठा सकता है । सिर्फ नुकता लिखा हुआ है । प्वाइंट लिखा हुआ है। इस प्वाइंट के बारे में यहां पर कोई न कोई निर्णय होना चाहिये । उसका किसी भी मामले से संबंध हो सकता है जोकि सार्वजनिक महत्व का हो । मैं बताऊं कि इन नियमों में कम से कम आठ नियम ऐसे हैं जो इस तरह के हैं । एक 54 है जोकि अल्प सूचना के प्रश्न को ले कर है । एक 56 है जोकि स्थगन प्रस्ताव को ले कर है । एक 170 है जो प्रस्ताव को ले कर है । एक 184 है । एक 193 है जो बहस के बारे में है । ये सब के सब सार्वजनिक महत्व के हैं । 197 ध्यानाकर्षण के बारे म है । और 377 है नुक्ता । यह नुकते वाला जो नियम है इसके इस्तेमाल को आप कभी इजाजत नहीं देते हैं । यह फिर यहां रखा क्यों गया है ? अगर कोई यह क . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहस नहीं कर सकते हैं कि क्यों रखा गया है । यह तो वाइडर क्वेश्चन है । इसको आप किसी और वक्त ले सकते हैं । आप नोटिस दें कि यह नियम रखा क्यों गया है । इसको मैं तब रूल्ज कमेटी के पास भेजूंगा । वहां आप भी आयें और आप भी बहस करें और वहां उनको यकीन दिलायें कि इसको उड़ा देना चाहिये या इस में तरमीम करनी चाहिये । बाकी जो स्वाल है, उसको जब तक में कंसेंट नहीं देता हूं आप उठा नहीं सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप जानते हैं कि देश के सामने हजारों किसम के प्रश्न हैं । लोक सभा उन से महरूम रह जाती है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मतलब यह है कि मैं कुछ भी कहता जाऊं आप जरूर उठायेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 377 की तरफ आपका ध्यान में दिला रहा हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पढ़ कर कहता हूं कि जब तक कंसेंट न हो आप नहीं उठा सकते हैं । आपने जो बेसिक सवाल उठाया है कि इसको रखा क्यों है तो इसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि नोटिस दीजिये और मैं रूल्ज कमेटी के पास इसको भेज दूंगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब कभी नोटिस देते हैं तो आप 377 को काट देते हैं 77 से और कभी किसी दूसरी धारा से काट देते हैं। एक दूसरी को काटने का क्रम चलता रहता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो कोई नहीं दे सकता है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक खत्म हुआ है और दूसरा अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है ...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप नाराज न हों। अगर आप चाहें तो बाद में मैं बता दूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाराजगी का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं आपको परेशान नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुन रहा हूं। ठीक होने या न होने का कोई इस में सवाल नहीं है। एक काम खत्म हुआ है और दूसरा अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है, इस वास्ते मैंने कहा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं आपको परेशान करने के लिए नहीं कर रहा हूं। हो सकता है कि मेरी नादानी हो। लेकिन मैं आपको परेशान करना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं आपका ध्यान 376(1) की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इस में लिखा हुआ है...

It says:

> "A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

I would also invite your kind attention to Rule 197 which clearly says:

> "A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement...."

Now, Sir, my submission is only this. I gave the calling atention notice not only today but even yesterday on a particular matter which purely concerns the Central Government, that is regarding the hunger-strike of 40000 Audit employees protesting against the non-recognition of their Union. You have given some interpretation to it and on the basis of that interpretation, you have rejected it.

Sir, my point of order relates to the interpretation or the enforcement of these rules. Yesterday, about the textile workers' strike, we argued that there might be 50 per cent responsibility belonging to the State Government. But here 40,000 Audit employees throughout the country are on hunger-strike today because they cannot ventilate their grievances against the tyranny of the Comptroller and Auditor General who enjoy a certain privilege under the Constitution. Here, the Minister does not make any statement. My point of order is whether this calling attention notice to a matter of public importance which is purely within the purview of the Central Goernment can be rejected like this and whether I should be given a chance to explain the reasons as to why it is a Central matter, it is a matter of public importance, and that the Minister should make a statement on it.

Mr. Speaker: After all this, we again come to the same position. Supposing I have rejected a calling attention notice and that the ground on which I have rejected it does not seem to be satisfactory to the hon. Member, the question is whether he can raise it here or not. That is the only question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We do not know the grounds. Today, 40,000 Audit employees are on hunger-strike.

Mr. Speaker: The grounds are not given, they are never given. If he has any objection, he can come to me and say what he has to say. I can consider what he has said already or he might send it to me in writing. That is all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no sitting tomorrow or the day after. How can it be done? A little intervention on the part of the Minister can save the situation.

Mr. Speaker: Even today I can consider it. I would not postpone it to Tuesday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request you kindly to ask the Minister to make a statement on this.

Mr. Speaker: I might agree with him....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह हवा सारे देश में फैल रही है । बोनस के बारे में अब तक हड़ताल हो रही है, तालाबन्दी हो रही है सारे देश में परिस्थिति ऐसी है इस के बारे में अनेक बार नोटिसें दी जाती हैं लेकिन कह दिया जाता है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का सवाल है इस लिये यहां नहीं रक्खा जा सकता मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर चर्चा होना बहुत जरूरी है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : इसी तरह से भुखमरी का सवाल है ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): When do you want a discussion to be taken up on the question of recognition of the union of audit employees? We do not want to embarrass you by challenging your ruling. You also sometimes have to help in a matter like this. The matter is within the purview of the Union Government. These are Union Government employees; they have a grievance. The Government can be persuaded to make a statement as to why, even after six years—after this strike—it has been hanging fire. I do not think that this is unwarranted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी फेल हुए हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक चीज कहना चाहता हूं कि अकाऊंटस वालों की भूख हड़ताल आज खत्म होगी । छः साल पहले इस यूनियन की मान्यता को छीन लिया गया था । उस के बाद गृह-मंत्रालय ने कहा कि उन को मान्यता दे दी जाये । गृह मंत्रालय की राय को नहीं माना गया । फिर सन् 1963 में आडिटर जनरल ने यह सुझाव दिया कि अगर यूनियन के नेतृत्व में तब्दीली होगी तो मान्यता दी जायेगी । यूनियन ने इस अपमानजनक शर्त को भी कबूल किया, जो कि नहीं करना चाहिये था । लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी न तो उस को मान्यता मिली और न मुअत्तिल लोगों को काम पर वापस लिया गया । इस लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में एक बयान दें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सड़क मैं ने खोली और चलने आप ने दूसरों को दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी उस सड़क पर चल लें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक बहुत जरूरी सवाल आ गया है देश के सामने कि किसी विधायिका के अन्दर व्यवस्था रखना किस का कर्त्तव्य है । हर विधायिका के लिये, चाहे अपनी लोक सभा हो चाहे प्रान्तीय सभायें हों, एक अफसर रहता है अध्यक्ष महोदय । फिर और अफसर रहते हैं । तो किसी भी सदन में व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिये अफसर अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष वगैरह हैं । उन के अलावा और कोई है नहीं । यहां तक कि इंग्लिस्तान में राजा और रानी जो होती हैं वह सदन में प्रवेश तक नहीं कर सकतीं । उन को निकाल दिया जायेगा, वह बाहर ही रहेंगे सिवा एक मौके को छोड़ कर, और वह भी हाउस आफ लार्ड्स में । ऐसी स्थिति में यह इन बड़ा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

विचारणीय हो गया है कि क्या किसी राष्ट्रपति को या राज्यपाल को, गवर्नर को, विधायिका के सदस्यों को बाहर निकालने का हक है। यह प्रश्न मैं यहां उठाना चाहता हूं। देखिये, मैंने अब तक किसी प्रदेश का नाम नहीं लिया लूंगा भी नहीं। अगर इस प्रश्न को आप यहां नहीं उठाने देते . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप उस रास्ते से गुजर गये। आप बैठ जाइये। पहले तो मुझे आप से यही दरख्वास्त करनी थी कि बैठ जाइये। आप का खुद इकरार था कि आप ने रास्ता खोला। यह काबिले ऐतराज है कि आप ऐसा रास्ता खोलें जो कि बन्द हो और जो मैं नापसन्द करता होऊं। जो खुद आप ने कबूल किया है वह रास्ता खोलना काबिले ऐतराज था और उस से आप ने मेरे लिये कितनी तकलीफात पैदा की। मुझे कम से कम छः और मेम्बर साहबान को सुनना पड़ा। आप इस में खुश तो होंगे कि आप ने रास्ता खोल दिया लेकिन आप ने अच्छा नहीं किया।

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSTRUMENTATION LIMITED, KOTA, ETC.

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) (i) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5683/66].

(2) (i) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5684/66].

(3) (i) Annual Report of the Forest Industries (Travancore) Limited, Alwaye for the year ended 31st March, 1965 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

(ii) Review by the Government of Kerala on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5685/66].

(4) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on 'Fair selling prices of safety matches.'

(ii) Government Resolution No. 37(1)/64-L.Ind.(II) dated the 27th November, 1965.

(iii) Statement explaining the reasons why the documents mentioned at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed under the said section.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5686/66].

ACCOUNTS OF THE COIR BOARD, ERNAKULAM, FOR THE YEAR 1964-65 AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1964-65 and Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5687/66].

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT, 1952, ETC.

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952:—

(i) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 4 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.

(ii) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 57 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5688/66].

(2) (i) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5689/66].

(3) (i) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5690/66].

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1966 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5691/66].

12.15 hrs.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(FORTY-FOURTH REPORT)

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report of the

[Shri Morarka]

Public Accounts Committee, on Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1965, relating to Revenue Position, Customs and Union Excise Duties.

12.15½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 8th March, 1966, will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion on the Railway Budget for 1966-67.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1966.

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill, 1966.

(3) General Discussion on the General Budget for 1966-67.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I at the outset appeal to you in all earnestness that so far as the general discussion of the General Budget is concerned, you may kindly ensure that the discussion starts in this House first and not in the other place? Last year, if I remember aright,.....

Mr. Speaker: That is right. I agree with him. Now, he may go on to his second point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second point is a cognate one, connected with that. I had raised it last year also, and you were pleased to say at that time that the matter could not be pursued....

Mr. Speaker: In connection with the first point, I may say that the Government might kindly see that the budget discussion starts here first.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is how we have arranged.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not know what he is going to say there. So far so good, and we are happy.

The second one relates to the issue which I had raised last year and which you were pleased to consider but could not pursue to a successful *denouement* or conclusion, because you said that there was not sufficient time; therefore, I wrote to you in November last about the matter, so as to give you enough time to consider the matter, and do the needful. Now, I would not like to take the time of the House but only invite your attention and the attention of the House to article 113 of the Constitution....

Mr. Speaker: The Ministries are there....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is a comparatively minor matter. My point is that under article 113 (2), the House is empowered to discuss all the budget estimates that are placed before Parliament. The budget estimates have now been placed before Parliament, and what could not be done last year, I hope, would be done this year, it being the last year of the Third Lok Sabha more or less, unless something unforeseen happens; and I am sure that you, Sir, no less than my hon. colleagues on both sides of the House, are anxious to ensure that the Third Lok Sabha which bids fair to become historic in more ways than one, and which has gone far enough in laying down valuable traditions and has

established salutary practices and conventions will go even further and see to it that the powers conferred on the Lok Sabha by the Constitution are duly exercised by the Lok Sabha.

The issue that I had raised last year was that you had constituted a committee, I suppose in 1964, if I remember aright, a committee of three, a three-man committee, under the chairmanship of the Deputy-Speaker, to examine the budget estimates of the Lok Sabha or the Demands on account of the Lok Sabha; that was the practice that was agreed to by the entire House; in the absence of or for want of something better which the House could consider or find to be practicable, this was agreed to.

But I had raised the other point then, an equally important point, namely, that the budget estimates on account of Rajya Sabha which under article 113 of the Constitution can be and should be discussed by the Lok Sabha and must be voted by the Lok Sabha under article 113(2) should also be considered by the committee, if not by the whole House, and I hope that the three-man committee appointed by you will this year be able to go into and scrutinise the Demands on account of Rajya Sabha and be able to place their report for perusal before any Member who wants to have access to the report.

I would say one more word before I close....

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid that that is much too late again.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wrote to you in November.

Mr. Speaker: Now he is raising that point. I had appointed that Committee again for this year, because that had to be done before the Budget estimates were framed. That Committee has gone into all those estimates, because those estimates had to be sent for inclusion in the general budget provisions.

So far as the Rajya Sabha is concerned, again and again I have said that it would be very difficult for me now, just at this time, to do it. If the House allows me to just have this last year also pass by, probably new conventions might be established later....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you for your guidance and advice....

Mr. Speaker: The new Parliament might have new conventions....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamth: Why not under your aegis. Before I close, I would make a request to you not to treat it as a personal matter. It is not a personal matter in the sense of the Rajya Sabha Chairman being allergic to it. We are not casting any reflection or aspersion on the Chairman or on the Rajya Sabha. It is a constitutional obligation of this House. How can we, having taken our oath of loyalty to the Constitution, voluntary forgo the right.

Mr. Speaker: We will see. I will put it to the House when the time comes. If the House wants to examine it, they might do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because last year, you gave us the impression —I may be mistaken—that the Rajya Sabha Chairman was not willing ....

Mr. Speaker: I did not say it in so many words.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamth: ....was not wholly agreeable. I wonder why he should take it in that light. I fail to understand him.

Mr. Speaker: We should not criticise the Chairman.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not criticising. If this is criticism, I fail to understand what you could say about other things we say in this House.

Mr. Speaker: May I make a request? Let him hear me for just one minute.

I have said that I will put all these things before the House. It is the privilege of the House; certainly nobody can deny it. If the House feels that it must examine it, the House might examine it. So I will leave it to the House. Whatever the House decides will prevail. The House would decide whatever it thinks proper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is one point for clarification. I wrote to you on 24th November about this matter when the estimates were being prepared, not finalised, and then you gave me to understand that this request of mine would be considered. Now you say it is too late.....

Mr. Speaker: That was so far as my committee was concerned. I said I will place it before the House and the House might do whatever it likes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If they are already finalised by the Committee and then you would place it before the House....

Mr. Speaker: The House can discuss it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is good. I am glad you are conceding the right of the House.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It is the House's privilege to examine. I can not preclude the House from doing it if the House so wishes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have recognised the House's right. I hope we will exercise it.

Mr. Speaker: I will put my own point of view. The House can come to its own decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope the House will not fail the Constitution.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत मुख्तसर में कहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं बहुत थोड़ा कहूंगा । इनके बराबर लम्बा नहीं खींचूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को ध्यान होगा कि पिछले सेशन में मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम बीड़ी मजदूरों का बिल बहुत जल्दी लायेंगे । लेकिन बड़े दुख की बात है कि इस सदन को दिया हुआ आश्वासन भी अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ और दूसरी चर्चा चालू हो गई । दूसरा मैंने पूछा था पिछली बार मंत्री महोदय से कि अगरबत्ती बनाने वाले जो मजदूर हैं, देश में उनका बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है, जिनके बारे में कोई विधान नहीं है, कोई कानून नहीं है, उनको बहुत मुश्किल से आठ आने और दस आने मजदूरी मिलती है, उसका भी आश्वासन दिया था कि हम विचार करेंगे और विधेयक लायेंगे, तो वह कब तक लाने वाले हैं ?

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Biri should not be permitted to be brought in this House.

Mr. Speaker: We can discuss everything; we may not do anything.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आपके मार्फत आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि नान-आफिशियल प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र मधु लिमये जी का एक था जिस पर बहस भी शुरू हो चुकी थी, उन्होंने उस पर

बहस भी शुरू कर दी थी और वह टेक्सटाइल मिलों और दूसरी मिलों के क्लोजर के सम्बन्ध में था। तो टेक्सटाइल मिलें तो बन्द हैं ही, जूट मिलों में भी प्ले आफ शुरू हो गया है और ऊलेन मिलों में भी लाल इमली में, धारीवाल में प्ले आफ शुरू हो गया है। इसके अलावा इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री में भी रिट्रेंचमेंट प्ले आफ चल रहा है बम्बई तथा दूसरी जगहों में। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आश्वासन यह दिया गया कि फाइनेंशियल बिजनेस खत्म होने पर यह लिया जायगा। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि दो घंटे या तीन घंटे बहस करने से न बजट आपका चला जायगा न फाइनेंस बिल चला जायगा, तो आप उनसे कहें कि अगले हफ्ते में इस पर बहस हो जानी चाहिए ताकि इसके ऊपर सरकार कोई निर्णय ले सके।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): कार्य सलाहकार समिति में यह तय हुआ था कि इन चार विधेयकों के अलावा साधारण बजट के साथ साथ जो पूरक मांगें हैं उनको भी लिया जायगा। उसके लिए समय भी निश्चित हुआ था। अब ऐसा लगता है मंत्री महोदय की घोषणा से कि पूरक मांगों को बाद में लिया जायगा। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इन विधेयकों को लेना अत्यावश्यक नहीं है तो इन विधेयकों की जगह पर पूरक मांगों को लिया जाय और साधारण बहस भी साथ साथ चले।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मझे तो एक छोटी सी अर्ज करनी है कि हाल ही में पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारी लड़ाई हुई है उसके फलस्वरूप पंजाब की सरहदों पर रहने वाले लोगों की बुरी हालत है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और पंजाब सरकार ने भी जो आश्वासन दिये थे उन सब को सरकार ने छोड़ दिया है, किसी को भी पूरा नहीं किया, न उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए, न . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपका कोई रेजोल्यूशन या मोशन है . . .

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पार्लियामेंट में जो आश्वासन दिया जाय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो आप वह उठायें कि जो हाउस के सामने कोई मोशन या रेजोल्यूशन या कार्यवाही हो जिसके लिए उन्होंने इसमें लाने का इकरार न किया हो। और इससे ज्यादा तो यहां कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से वह बताने कि कृपा करें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, टेकचन्द समिति की रिपोर्ट आये हुए दो वर्ष के लगभग हो गये। कल प्रधान मंत्री जी को 200 के लगभग संसद् सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर भी उस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। सारे देश में बड़ी चर्चा है इस बात की। केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों इस प्रश्न को टालती जा रही है? तो मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह में टेकचन्द समिति की रिपोर्ट पर जरूर विचार किया जाय।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I want to enquire from the Government whether they are going to place before the House the Fourth Plan and have a discussion on it before the general discussion on the Budget. It is better to have a discussion on the Fourth Plan before having a discussion on the General Budget.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : श्रीमन्, लोकर कमेटी के बारे में यहां पर प्रश्न भी आ चुका है। लोकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट एक महत्वपूर्ण

[श्री मौर्य]

कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है । देश के संविधान के अनुसार जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के लिए राजनैतिक संरक्षण है वह सन् 70 तक है और अगर मैं यह कह दूंकि 67 का एलेक्शन आखिरी एलेक्शन होगा संरक्षण के आधार पर तब फिर लोकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का आना और उस पर बहस होना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि डीलिमिटेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी चल रही है । अगर वह रिपोर्ट इस समय नहीं आती है तो उसका महत्व बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत नियमों को खटखटाते खटखटाते फिर 193 नियम की मातहती में आप ने मुझ को एक बहस देने की कृपा की । अभी तक माननीय सदन के नेता से उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई भी संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला है । उनसे हमारे लोगों ने बात की और वह खाली यही कह रहे हैं कि जब बजट खत्म हो जायगा तब ऐसी बहसों की बात सोची जा सकती है । तीन हफ्ते बीत चुके हैं । अब यह इनकी जबर्दस्त बहस है कि भूख से मौत किसको कहते हैं । सदन में उस पक्ष से हमेशा आवाज आती है कि भूख से देश में कोई मरता नहीं है । मैं कहता हूं कि लाखों मरते हैं । अभी मेरे पास खत आया है कि केरल के बालकृष्ण नैयर भूख आन्दोलन से मरे और इलाहबाद के दो आदमी बेनी कुशवासा और मुगनी दर्जी भूख से मरे । इसलिए यह बहस आप फौरन करवाइए ताकि यह फैसला हो जाय कि भूख से मौत किसको कहते हैं और भूख आन्दोलन से मौत किसको कहते हैं ?

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिवासियों को एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन से कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो उनको सुविधा दी हुई है वह मिलती नहीं है । पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट स्कालरशिप विद्यार्थियों को नहीं मिलती है । सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन रिमूव किया जायगा । एक साल हो गया, बिल लाने का अभिवचन दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक बिल नहीं लाये । लोकर कमेटी अप्वाइंट हुई । 6 महीने हो गये, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी । लेकिन वह बिल अभी भी नहीं ला रहे हैं । इस से उनके साथ बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह बिल कब आयेगा ?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : टेकचन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर अगले सप्ताह विचार होना चाहिए ।

Shri Warior (Trichur): The Leader of the House was pleased to say that he would get a reply from the government of Madras about Mr. Umanath being permitted to be present in this House. We should get a reply from him.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We were discussing the Banaras Hindu University Bill and the discussion was suspended when we were very much near passing that Bill. May I know when it will be taken up again and passed? The more the delay, the greater will be the trouble; we are always in for trouble in that place and I feel that the Bill will put an end to some of the problems which are facing us. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Leader of the House when that Bill would be taken up.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी बनाने वाले कारीगर काफ़ी हैं लेकिन वहां उन्हें मजदूरी कम मिलती है तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि यह बीड़ी विधेयक कब तक आयेगा ? इसी सैशन में उस को आना चाहिए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : श्रीमन्, जितने सवाल उठाये गये हैं और उन में ख़ासतौर पर डा० लोहिया का सवाल, उन सब का

एक ही जवाब है कि आप जानते हैं कि हमारा सेशन में यह क्लियर कन्वेन्शन चला आ रहा है और उस का एक कारण यह है कि बजट सैशन में जब तक फाइनेंशियल बिजनैस खत्म नहीं हो जाता तब तक जनरली हम नो डेटिड मोशन या और कोई किसी तरीके की रिपोर्ट्स नहीं लेते हैं । अभी हम ने परसों ही तमाम लीडर्स आफ़ दी ग्रुप्स को बुलाया था और उन लोगों से भी हम ने इस बारे में राय ली । आज फिर हम ने सवा तीन बजे मीटिंग बुलाई है और उस में सब चीज़ पेश की जायगी । फाइनैंशियल मैटर्स में सब से ज्यादा जरूरी यह होता है कि फाइनैंस बिल दोनों हाउसेज में एक खास तिथि तक पास हो जाना चाहिए । इस के साथ साथ डिमांड्स भी पास करनी हैं । लीडर्स आफ़ दी ग्रुप्स के साथ जो हमारी बातचीत हुई है और जो टाइम उन्होंने रखा है उसके हिसाब से भी अभी 8, 10 घंटे की कमी रहती है । कोई भी अन्य काम अभी न लिया जाय सिर्फ फाइनैंशियल मैटर्स को अगर हम शुरू करते हैं तब भी 10 घंटे की कमी रहती है । उस कमी को मेक अप करने के लिए दो सुझाव आये हैं । हम एक दो शनिवार को बैठ जायं । अब दो शनिवार को बैठ कर भी हम उस काम को पूरा करेंगे . . .

कई माननीय सदस्य : नो सिटिंग्स ऑन सैटरडेज़ ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : पिछले सैशन में दो शनिवार को हम लोग बैठे थे । (**इंटरप्शंस**)

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : आप ने शायद पहले से कहा है और हाउस की भी राय है कि शनिवार को हम नहीं बैठेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: We have already said that we would not sit on Saturdays.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस के अलावा जैसे हर साल होता है इस बार भी हम ने यह तय किया है कि डिमांड्स जब शुरू होंगी तो हम 6 बजे तक बैठेंगे । (**इंटरप्शंस**)

जैसा मैं ने बतलाया अभी टाइम के लिए हम लोग कितना हार्ड प्रैस्ड है बाकी अगर किसी तरह से समय निकल सके तो मुझे उन तमाम बातों पर जोकि माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाई हैं यहां पर बहस होने में कोई उज्र नहीं होगा और हम उसे देख लेंगे । लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा हम फाइनैंशियल मैटर्स को टौप प्रायरटी दे रहे हैं और फाइनैंस बिल को हमें दोनों हाउस से एक नियत तिथि तक पास कराना है और उस के बारे में हम कोई खतरा उठाने को तैयार नहीं हैं ।

टाइम की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए शनिवार को बैठ जायं ताकि टाइम मिल जाय अब यह आप को फैसला करना है और हाउस को फैसला करना है । चूंकि यह बजट सैशन है और इस में हर मिनिस्टरी की डिमांड आती है और जनरल डिस्कशन और बजट डिमांड्स के दौरान हम कोई भी चीज़ पेश कर सकते हैं, किसी मसले पर भी बहस कर सकते हैं फौम चाइना टु पेरू कुछ भी डिस्कस कर सकते हैं इसलिए भी हम ने नो डेटेड मोशंस को इस के दौरान लेने का फैसला नहीं किया है । क्योंकि कोई भी चीज़ छूट नहीं सकती है । इसके अलावा स्पेसिफिक मैटर्स कोई भी नो डेटेड मोशन किसी न किसी मिनिस्टरी से तो सरोकार रखता ही होगा, हवा में तो होगा नहीं चाहे वह भूख हड़ताल की बात हो, टेकचंद कमेटी की बात हो या और कोई भी हो ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Will the hon. Minister reply to all the points raised. . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: He says that all these things can be discussed at the Business Advisory Committee meeting—whether we can find time and arrange for the discussion of these miscellaneous items.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to make one suggestion. If the question is that the House should sit up to 6 o'clock for some days, then I would ask for an undertaking from the Leader of the House that he will keep the quorum in the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think after 5 o'clock nobody would ask for quorum.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I would ask for quorum; you must keep the quorum in the House. Do not depend upon anybody not to raise the quorum. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the Minister now.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as Shri Kamath's point is concerned,—that we should have the general discussion of the general budget first in this House—we have already decided, and according to the programme which we are thinking, we will have an opportunity to have the general discussion here, before it is discussed in the other House.

Particularly, we have requested the Railway Minister, and he has agreed,—and your approval has also been taken, because this was suggested by some of the leaders of the Opposition—that instead of taking the railway demands first, let us take the general discussion of the general budget first, and then we shall take up the railway demands, because, it becomes stale after the presentation of the general budget—a long delay of 15 days is there. Therefore, we will have it earlier. In any case, it will serve both the purposes: we will have the general discussion earlier and we will also have the discussion here before Rajya Sabha takes it up.

About the supplementary demands immediately after the general discussion, the supplementary demands will be taken up.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर समय निकल जाय तो हम उन सब चीजों को लेने के लिए तैयार हैं।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सब उस में आ जाते हैं।

If you have time, then you can take it up.

Shri Maurya: It is a constitutional obligation; it must be taken up and discussed. It is an important matter. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He said that he will discuss it, if there is time.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : काम के सिलसिले में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। यह आम शिकायत होती है कि कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं बैठता तो मेरा सुझाव है कि गवर्नमेंट को एक मिनिस्टर विदआउट पोर्टफोलियो का देना चाहिए जो कि हर समय यहां हाउस में बैठा रहे (इंटरप्शंस)

Mr. Speaker: What is this going on? Order, order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the point made by Shri Warior, in regard to Shri Umanath, we think that we will make some statement on Tuesday, as I have promised.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma asked about the Banaras Hindu University Bill. I have already spoken to my hon. friend the Leader of the House that he should give top priority to it. It depends upon the financial business, etc., and I am sure he will be able to find some time when we can discuss the Bill here. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would request Shri Satya Narayan Sinha to invite Shri Sheo Narain to become a Minister without Portfolio!

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह बिलकुल अलग बात है। वैसे भी देखा यह जाता है कि पांच, पांच कैबिनैट मिनिस्टर्स बैठे रहते हैं लेकिन कहीं उनका पता नहीं रहता है।

12.39 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* INDO-PAKISTAN MINISTERIAL MEETING AT RAWALPINDI

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): As the House is aware, the Tashkent Declaration provides for various measures to be taken and various issues to be discussed between India and Pakistan. Both sides have been taking action in fulfilment of some provisions of the Declaration, notably Articles II, V and VII, which relate to the withdrawal and disengagement of forces, the restoration of normal diplomatic relations, and the exchange of prisoners. There has also been partial progress, in respect of the restoration of communications envisaged in Article VI, as also under Article IV, which calls for the discouragement of propaganda directed against the other country. However, for further progress in pursuance of the Tashkent Declaration numerous other issues of immediate as well as of long-term importance need to be settled and as a result of exchanges between the two Governments it was decided that to this end a meeting be held at Ministers level between the two sides at Rawalpindi on March 1st and 2nd.

Accordingly, the Indian Ministers of External Affairs, of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism, and of Commerce, accompanied by several advisers, had a brief formal opening meeting with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Commerce and of Communications of the Government of Pakistan and their advisers on the morning of 1st March. Thereafter many meetings, formal and informal at Ministerial and official level, were held and a joint communique was issued on the evening of 2-3-1966. I place on the Table of the House a copy of the communique. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5692/66].

As stated in the Communique, the talks in Rawalpindi were of an exploratory nature and led to useful exchange of views. During their exchanges with the Pakistan Government preparatory to the Conference, the Government of India had suggested that it be held to consider further steps towards the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration. The Government of India had added that, in particular, discussions take place on the questions of restoration of trade economic relations and communications and the property and assets taken over by either side. The Government of Pakistan had proposed that Ministerial meeting should discuss six additional items which were briefly, according to them, the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir, the reduction of armed forces following settlement of the Kashmir dispute, the creation of conditions preventing the exodus of people, the so-called evictions, the Farakka Barrage and the implementation of existing agreements.

Eventually it was agreed that the meeting take place without any agenda, each side naturally being free to raise whatever issues it wished to. At the discussions held on March 1st and 2nd, each side explained to the other at length which issues they felt could most appropriately and usefully be discussed at this stage to achieve the purposes of the Tashkent Declaration. The Pakistan Delegation high-lighted the question of Kashmir, which they appeared to consider as the root cause of all other Indo-Pakistan issues and which had to be tackled if progress were to be achieved in improving Indo-Pakistan relations. The Indian delegation reiterated the Government of India's views on the Kashmir question and explained that, as no useful purpose could be served by discussing it, the Conference should proceed to complete the normalisation of relations in the

[Shri Swaran Singh]

fields disturbed by the conflict and also take up some other major issues, the solution of which would lead to a better understanding between the two Governments and greater goodwill between the two peoples. We pointed out that the significance of the Tashkent Declaration was that on the one hand the two sides would not resort to force but would settle their differences by peaceful means, and on the other, they would proceed with the settlement of various individual issues even though on some other issues their positions might remain far apart.

Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to adhere to the terms of the Tashkent Declaration and to discharge their obligations under the Declaration and, having exchanged views on the approach which each considered would best further this cause, decided to meet again at a later date.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We have given a call attention notice on this.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any questions need be put at this stage. The whole thing has been discussed during the debate on the President's Address. Why should we spend time now?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): People are anxious because it has come out in the press that Indian property worth hundreds of crores of rupees with Pakistan would not be returned, whereas the property we have, belonging to Pakistan, is very little.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is it fair conclusion, after reading the statement and the communique that were issued after the conclusion of the talks that very little progress is being made in upholding what is called the Tashkent spirit and practically a dead-lock has been reached....

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): No, no.

Shri Nath Pai: You are free to hold a different view, Madam....and only for the sake of public consumption a sembalance of so-called progress is benig maintained? In view of the fact that even such matters of common interest like releasing the property impounded during the the conflict, Pakistan has sternly and persistently refused to discuss, where do we stand, except the continuation of the semblance that the talks are going on?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true, Sir, that much progress could not be made, during the discussions, about the return of property. The fact that we have agreed to meet again and to discuss it further is the only report that I can make.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Bhutto, has expressed satisfaction at the use of the word "dispute" in the Joint Rawalpindi Communique. The Tashkent Declaration tells us that Kashmir was discussed at Tashkent and each side presented its respective point of view at Tashkent. May I know, in that context, what is the special reason on account of which the Government started discussing Kashmir again at Rawalpindi before the ink on the Tashkent Declaration could be dry?

Shri Swaran Singh: On this occasion also when this matter was raised, we on our side reiterated the Indian position on the question of Jammu and Kashmir. On this question of the use of the word "dispute", if the hon. Member studies the Joint communique he will find that that is the statement which was made by the Pakistani delegation, and each side can describe any matter as a dispute. Each side, therefore, reiterated their position and further progress could not be made. So the position of the Government of India on this question of Jammu and Kashmir is exactly the same what it was at the time of the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Why don't you say that it is not a dispute?

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, my question was very specific. Only two months back you discussed Kashmir at Tashkent, and before the ink on the Tashkent Declaration could be dry why is it that you started discussing Kashmir again at Rawalpindi and they succeeded in introducing it as a dispute?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, the hon. Member is asking me as to why we discussed Kashmir. On that I want to make the position clear; we have consistently adopted this attitude, that on any matter that might be raised by one side the other party should not say "no" even to talking on that point. It is quite another thing that in the course of the talk you reiterate your position, but it will not be correct just to say that we are not going to talk on any matter.

Shri Hem Barua: Is not Kashmir a settled matter for us?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I am sorry there was not quicker progress at the meeting in implementing the Tashkent decision, but what I want to find out from the Government is, we are rather disturbed to find that Government is taking up an attitude which is not objective, which is something of an old medieval conundrum as to how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. and what I want to find out is, what exactly do we mean when we say that in regard to Kashmir we reiterated our position? Today, the world knows and we also know that the question of Kashmir has got to be settled at one point of time, sooner rather than later, if our interests are to be taken into consideration. It is necessary, therefore, that whenever we meet, particularly when there is the Tashkent Declaration or the Tashkent spirit of which we are making so much we should only try to pursue it. Whenever we meet we should not take up a purely abstract attitude. When Pakistan says, and the world knows and we also know, that we do not have nearly half the Kashmir area in our control, do we not envisage a course of operation, slow but sure, which will lead to a solution of the Kashmir question, or do we feel that we should flap our wings in the air and do nothing to satisfy the people? Do either one thing or the other concretely. The Prime Minister should say something about it to the House, because from Pakistan reports are emanating regarding their taking on the Kashmir question a positive stand on the agenda in a particular way. I want to know whether we want to tell the world and ourselves that we shall always go and talk or we shall never discuss Kashmir and it shall be hanging fire as long as we can see in the future or we shall try to settle the Kashmir question, trying to satisfy our own position which we say is right.

Shri Swaran Singh: If I may say so, the hon. Member has given some reasons why we should not say "no" when they raise the question of Kashmir. And this is what we say. When they raise the question of Kashmir, we shall say "we will not refuse to talk about that issue". But that does not mean that if they continue to take a particular attitude on Kashmir....

Shri Hem Barua: We thought Tashkent has settled Kashmir finally.

Shri Swaran Singh: ....we should leave it at that. We have to consider what should be the reply to that attitude. Therefore, whereas we are always prepared to have talks....

Shri Hem Barua: Why do you not refuse to talk?

Shri Swaran Singh: ....if this question or any other question is raised, we have to talk consistently with the stand which we have taken on the main issue, namely that the sovereignty of Jammu and Kashmir is not negotiable.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether it is or it is not a fact that the question of Indian property held by Pakistan was specifically raised and that discussion was turned down by Pakistan on the ground that only after the settlement of the Kashmir question would they discuss this matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have mentioned in my opening statement, this question was also suggested by the Indian delegation for discussion. The attitude of Pakistan was that there should be some progress made on another issue at the same time, and they talked of simultaneity in discussions. We pointed out that this attitude is not correct. We have not accepted the correctness of the Pakistani stand and there the matter stands.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): I am sorry to say that this Government requires.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Tyagi. Only one Member from one Group.

Shri Shinkre: This is not a Group matter. This is a matter which concerns the whole country. I want to know whether....

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow him.

Shri Shinkre: Only one remark.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): जिन लोगों ने काल-एटेन्शन नोटिस दिये हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसे नहीं ले रहा हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक ग्रुप के अभी दो लोगों को आपने बुलाया, हमारे भी उस पर हस्ताक्षर हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है ।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I am afraid, I could not just follow the view of the Government with regard to not taking Kashmir to be a disputed question, because I have felt that we are the aggrieved party with regard to Kashmir, and we have gone to the United Nations because of aggression by Pakistan. Are we not claiming back from Pakistan the territory they have illegally occupied? Have they not violated our sovereignty? So the real question is this. Because we are not pressing it, the world will think that we are not the aggrieved party and Pakistan is already making capital of it.

Shri Shinkre: Ask Shri Jagjivan Ram about it.

Shri Tyagi: Pakistan was under orders of the United Nations by the Security Council Resolution to vacate the areas they have illegally occupied. They have not vacated that area. Are we not even insisting that they must vacate the occupied Kashmir area which you say is an area over which you have sovereign right?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is another reason why we should never say "No" when they talk of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Tyagi: Why do you not take the initiative in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: It is one thing to say that we should never say "no" whenever Pakistan says that the Kashmir question should be discussed. But the other point, according to Shri Tyagi, is that we should talk about the occupied territory being given back to us.

Shri Tyagi: We are shy of that.

Shri Swaran Singh: We are not shy of that. If the hon. Member is interested in the historical background, if he goes through the debate which we had in the Security Coun-

cil, we have consistently held the view, as the hon. Member knows well.....

Shri Tyagi: Not after Tashkent. Shri Chagla has done it but since Tashkent you have stopped it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I fully understand that you cannot say "no" if Pakistan raises the question of Kashmir. But may I know whether it is not a fact that it is on the Kashmir question that the whole thing has stalemated, which is a complete negation of the Tashkent spirit? Not only that, Pakistan has gone a step further. Monitoring from their radio in East Pakistan they have now said something about the Mizo revolt. They are doing propaganda against India all the world over, which is against the Tashkent spirit. Only the other day when certain questions were put to the Defence Minister he said that this was before the Tashkent Agreement. Now, after the Tashkent Agreement, Pakistan has not stalemated it but has completely violated the Tashkent Agreement and has carried propaganda against India.

Shri Swaran Singh: Any propaganda that Pakistan carries on against the Tashkent spirit and the letter of the Tashkent Declaration will be a serious violation of the Declaration, and we will certainly lodge a very strong protest against that. About the specific issue of monitoring, I think it is a matter which is being looked into and if it is established it will be a very serious violation and a very serious act of interference in our internal affairs, and as such something which we cannot tolerate.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़रुखाबाद): मंत्री महोदय ने अभी इस सदन में और बाहर भी अक्सर दो विरोधी वाक्य कहे हैं। एक वाक्य है कि काश्मीर की प्रभुसत्ता पर कोई बहस नहीं हो सकती और दूसरा वाक्य है कि काश्मीर पर बात-चीत करने के लिये वे हमेशा तैयार हैं। अब ये दोनों वाक्य एक ही दिमाग से निकल सकते हैं। मैंने इसको समझने की बहुत कोशिश की कि यह कैसे सम्भव हुआ। उसकी एक ही सम्भावना है कि मंत्री महोदय प्रभुसत्ता का अर्थ ऐसा समझते हैं कि कभी यह सरकार अपनी राजी पूरा काश्मीर या काश्मीर का कोई हिस्सा दे देना चाहे तो वह उसको प्रभुसत्ता के अन्दर समझेंगे। तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय काश्मीर या काश्मीर के किसी हिस्से की प्रभुसत्ता को राजी-खुशी छोड़ देना प्रभुसत्ता के अन्दर समझते हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: This is a hypothetical question. There is no question of surrendering any part. We have never taken that attitude. I do not know why the hon. Member asks that question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर से अपना सवाल रखना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: The question about surrendering of sovereignty was answered.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: ये दो वाक्य हैं और ये दोनों वाक्य एक ही** से निकल सकते हैं, तो ये कैसे निकल सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो बहुत बुरे लफ्ज हैं, डा० साहब, आपको ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: **दिमाग सब एक ही अर्थ रखते हैं। अगर आप गांव में जांय तो वहां **कहा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह शब्द निकाल दिया जाय।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दिमाग कह लीजिये। एक ही दिमाग से ये दो जुमले कैसे निकल सकते हैं, इसकी संगति बताइये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बता रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहां बता रहे हैं। एक तरफ कहते हैं बात नहीं होगी दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं बात होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not want to add anything to what the learned Doctor says, because I cannot beat him in his vocabulary and it is not my intention to use the same type of expressions. But I want to say that, in any talks, if the mentality, the actual feeling or attitude of the hon. Member is that you have to give up the hope of persuading the other party to accept your viewpoint, then what is the meaning of the talks?

13 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : ताशकंद घोषणा के बाद जो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी का काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में रवैया रहा है मैं उसकी चर्चा करना नहीं चाहता हूं। हाल में हुई वार्ता के बाद जो वार्ता अब बाद में होने वाली है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार ने इस बात के लिए पूरा मन बना लिया है कि उसमें काश्मीर की कोई चर्चा नहीं की जाएगी ? क्या आप ऐसा कह कर वहां आए हैं ?

ताशकंद समझौते के अन्तर्गत सेनायें अपने अपने स्थानों पर वापिस चली गई हैं और जिन इलाकों पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा किया था उनको उसने खाली कर दिया है और जिन इलाकों पर हमने कब्जा किया था उनको हमने खाली कर दिया है। पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा भारतीय सपत्ति को जो हानि पहुंचाई गई है, मंदिरों, गुरुद्वारों आदि को जो हानि पहुंचाई गई है, लोगों के मकान जो तोड़े गए हैं, इसके बारे में भी क्या आपने वहां पर चर्चा की थी?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसका जिक्र हुआ था। वह इलाका जो दोनों देशों की फौजों के कब्जे में रहा और वहां मकानों की और दूसरी चीजों की जो तबाही हुई दोनों तरफ से उस बात की चर्चा हुई थी। लेकिन हमने इस बात पर ज्यादा और कुछ विचार नहीं किया क्योंकि हमने कहा था कि अगर किसी वक्त पर जरूरत हो तो दोनों तरफ से इस बात पर चर्चा की जा सकती है।

जो दूसरा सवाल उन्होंने किया है उसके बारे में मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि कोई बात भी एक देश उठाना चाहे तो उस पर बातचीत करने में हमें कोई इन्कार नहीं है और इस बात को मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूं ताकि दुबारा इस बात के मुताल्लिक कोई शंका न रहे।

श्री त्यागी : क्या काश्मीर खाली कराने की भी बात कर रहे हो या नहीं ?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I have gathered the impression from their communiques that we captured some *mujahids*, infiltrators and spies and that they also have all been returned. Is it a fact that in spite of the assurance given to the House the draconian legislation we passed in Kashmir with regard to *mujahids* and spies, they also have all been returned to Pakistan and treated on a parity with their regular armed forces?

Shri Swaran Singh: This question was answered by my colleague, the Defence Minister, on the floor of the House yesterday and he said that there was the agreement to return these.... (*Interruption*). This was the agreement entered into between the two Governments through their Army Chiefs and the fact that Pakistan ac-

cepted those also, indirectly shows that they have accepted the responsibility for them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) । भगवान का लाख लाख शुक्र है कि रावलपिंडी में दोनों देशों की मंत्रियों की बातचीत में भारत के विदेश मंत्री की आंखें खुल गई और उनको पता लग गया कि पाकिस्तान कितने पानी में है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ताशकंद समझौते के बाद रूस और अमरीका और उनसे सम्बन्धित जिन राष्ट्रों ने इस समझौते की भावना का स्वागत किया था और यह विश्वास किया था कि अब दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध बहुत निकट आ जायेंगे । पाकिस्तान के इस कड़े रवैये को देखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार ने उन देशों को पाकिस्तान की इन भावनाओं से अवगत कराया है? यदि हां तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं हैरान हूं कि माननीय सदस्य को यह क्यों खयाल है कि आखें रावलपिंडी जा कर ही खुलती हैं? आंखें हमेशा खुली रहती है । कई दफा उनकी आंखें बन्द हो जाती हैं । मुझे खुशी है कि अब उनकी आंखें खुली हैं और वह देख रहे हैं कि क्या हो रहा है । मुझे समझ में नहीं आया है कि जब हमें कोई तकलीफ हो या जब हम समझें कि कोई काम उनकी मर्जी के मुताबिक नहीं हो रहा है तो हमेशा उनका दिमाग दूसरे देशों को समझाने और उनको राय जाहिर करने की तरफ क्यों होता है । हमें यह बात समझनी चाहिये कि हमारे जो भी आपस के झगड़े हैं, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के जो झगड़े हैं उनको आपस में मिलकर इनको हल करना चाहिये और दूसरे देशों की तरफ बिल्कुल नहीं देखना चाहिये खाह वह रूस हो या अमरीका हो या कोई और देश हो ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : तब फिर ताशकंद क्यो गए थे?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I have stood up half a dozen times. I haye not put a single question this session.

Mr. Speaker: Then he should thank himself.

Shri Joachim Alva: Only the **get a chance.... (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: That is not a proper word to say.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Shri Alva shall have to withdraw that word.

Shri Joachim Alva: I shall not withdraw this word because they are **.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If he does not withdraw it, then he should withdraw himself.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was ** sixty times and you never stopped that.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Now he should withdraw himself.

Shri Joachim Alva: I go out. I stood up against the British Raj.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Joachim Alva then left the House.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I move a motion.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot move it. Unless I have named him, how can you move it?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, on this matter, withdrawal does not solve the problem. The words should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: Those words might be expunged.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): May I remind you, Sir, that another hon. Member, Dr. Swell, from the Opposition side.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, in the first seat is the leader of their party and in the second seat the Leader of the House. Are they satisfied with the behaviour or the misbehaviour of their party member? Are they prepared to offer an apology to the House?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that while withdrawing, the hon. Member said, "Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was interrupted by these** as many as sixty times and you did not do anything to stop that**". That is what he said. That is a reflection upon you also.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he knows.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Nath Pai: The whole thing should be expunged.

Shri Tyagi: He was ordered to withdraw.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): In view of the fact that Government took a very high power delegation consisting of the Minister of Shipping and Civil Aviation and the Minister of Commerce.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: This is very wrong. I have made that appeal to you. Have they any responsibility towards this House? The leader of the party and the Leader of the House are there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The opposition should also remember that these very words used by one of the Members on the Opposition side.... (*Interruption*). I did not take action on that and never anyone of them stood up and took any objection to it. If a Member is here even now and he repeated it in such a voice that nothing else could be heard, nobody could protest.

Shri Nath Pai: For the sake of record, Shri N. C. Chatterjee will bear me out and I think Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad also heard it that when the word was used, I rose and said, "It is not fair to call anybody a **just because one does not succeed in catching the Speaker's eye; the Member should go on trying to catch it, but it is not fair to say so".... (*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: At least the protest was not so loud and strong as it is today. I do not support my hon. friend on this side, but this is going on every day. If hon. friends see that all sides should have a certain decorum, we will be prepared to abide by it; but every day such things take place. The word** may not be used but such tactics are being used by the Opposition.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that a very high power delegation went to Pakistan.....

Shri Ranga: What happens?

Shri Hem Barua: He should apologise to the House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In that high power delegation the Minister of Civil Aviation and Shipping and the Minister of Commerce were there. In view of this fact, why could no successful conclusion be arrived at about the Indian cargo which runs to hundreds of crores of rupees seized by Pakistan? When Pakistan has already accepted that it is Indian cargo, why was no progress made and what

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

were the limitations of the Indian delegation in pressing that point and getting some conclusive statement from Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: We did raise this point and, as I have explained in the statement as also in answer to some of the other supplementary questions that have been put, they did not show any willingness, readiness and keenness to discuss the other economic issues. We pointed out to them that their stand in the respect was not in accordance with the Tashkent Declaration. This matter is likely to be discussed in the future meeting here.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): May I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow any more questions. Now he will excuse me.

13.10 hrs.

KERALA BUDGET, 1966-67

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Kerala for the year 1966-67.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Sir, I strongly protest against the attitude of the Government and the Finance Minister in laying the Budget of the Kerala State before the House as if it is a report of a match factory being presented before the House. When the General Budget is presented with all the fanfare and the decorum in the House, what is the meaning in doing like this in respect of the Kerala Budget? There is no Legislature in the State. The public must know what it is. This is the only occasion when we can hear the Finance Minister making a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Kerala.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is just like presenting a match box to you!

Mr. Speaker: I had also the impression that normally, when a State is under President's Rule, the budget is read out here and presented to the House as if it was a budget of the Central Government. Ordinarily, that is done. But last time also I find that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari did the same thing....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What was done last time need not be repeated this year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It was not a precedent for the future.

An hon. Member: He may read it.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: With all respects to the House, I must say that I had myself found out as to what was the procedure adopted last time. I was told that last time this was the procedure which was accepted by the House and I thought it was no disrespect shown to the House if I followed the same procedure. I have all respects for this House. I am entirely at the disposal of the House and I shall certainly read it out.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I think, when Orissa Budget was presented the then Finance Minister made a statement while presenting the Budget to the House. I do not know about the Kerala Budget, whether it was a supplement budget or a general budget.

Mr. Speaker: He had only followed the procedure that was followed last year. He might present the Budget to the House.

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said earlier, I have all respects for the House. I am also a humble Member of the House. I will not do anything which will show disrespect to the House. I will certainly read it.

The House is well aware of the circumstances in which the President's Rule continues in the State of Kerala. It has consequently become necessary to submit the Budget of the Government of Kerala for the year 1966-67 to Parliament, which enjoys the powers of the State Legislature at present.

The general features of the economic situation in the country were reviewed when the Budget of the Government of India was presented a few days ago to Parliament. Certain features which have pointed reference to the State may, however, be touched upon here.

The food situation in the State dominated the attention of the people throughout the year 1965. In the first half of the year, under the system of informal rationing introduced towards the end of 1964, a ration of 160 grammes of rice and 160 grammes of wheat for an adult per day was being given throughout the State. During the months of July, August and September the rice ration was even raised temporarily to 190 grammes first and then to 200 grammes. In October 1965 in response to an appeal sent to all State Governments to reduce the consumption of foodgrains, the overall ration in Kerala was reduced from 320 grammes to 280 grammes per adult per day, consisting of 160 grammes of rice and 120 grammes of wheat. The rice ration had, however, to be reduced to 120 grammes early in January 1966 due to inadequate supplies. Later it was again raised to 140 grammes from 30th January and it has since been decided that it would be restored to the original quantum of 160 grammes, in the latter half of March.

The failure of the south-west monsoon in parts of the State adversely affected agricultural and industrial production during the current year. Though the first crop was satisfactory, the second crop (including the summer crop) has been affected and according to present indications it is estimated that the production of rice would be somewhat lower than last year. In the case of plantation crops, however, no fall in production is feared and on the other hand it is expected that the production of rubber and tea would register increases. Similarly, the landings of fish along the coast have been satisfactory.

The poor storage position in the reservoirs compelled the imposition of a severe cut on the consumption of power in the State even during the non-summer months. From the middle of December, 1965, a 50 per cent cut on industrial and commercial consumers and a 25 per cent cut on domestic consumers has been imposed and this may have to be continued till the rains come in May, 1966. As a result of the power cut, industrial units in the State have had to work below capacity. New units that have been erected and completed could not also be commissioned.

There was a continuous pressure on prices from the beginning of the year and consumer price indices and wholesale price indices for all the centres in the State showed an upward trend from April, 1965 to January, 1966. There has however been a slight fall in February.

Despite difficulties, determined efforts towards the development of the State were made both by the Government of India and the State Government. The requirements of the Plan programmes undertaken by the State Government were re-assessed by the Government of India during the year and an additional

allocation of Rs. 5.9 crores was made to the State Government for accelerating the schemes in the productive sectors particularly under Power, Irrigation, Industries, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Soil conservation and Forests. Taken along with the allocations made for special development programmes under agriculture, poultry, piggery and fisheries and those made for advance action on schemes of the Fourth Plan, the revised estimate of plan expenditure for the current year, is about Rs. 8 crores more than the Budget Estimate. As a result, the State's Third Plan outlay would be Rs. 180 crores as against the original provision of Rs. 170 crores. Of this, nearly a third has been on the Power programme. Shortly, one unit of the Sholayar project and two units of the Sabarigiri project will be commissioned increasing the present installed capacity of 192.5 M.W. to 310.5 M.W. In the next few months both these projects will be commissioned in full and the installed capacity in the State will be increased to 546.5 M.W. which would be nearly three times the present capacity.

Significant advance has been made by the State in other fields also. The progress achieved in the various sectors is indicated in the publication on the Plan programmes, which has been presented along with the budget documents.

Turning now to the budgetary field, the current year's budget envisaged an overall deficit of Rs. 82 lakhs. Since then, the State Government had to revise the allowances of Government employees and the staff of aided schools with effect from the 1st October, 1965. Also, against the market loan of Rs. 5 crores programmed at the time of the presentation of the budget, only a loan of Rs. 4 crores could be raised. The Plan allocations were also increased during the course of the year with additional Central assistance. Further, the Government of Kerala had to make large payments during the current year for foodgrains received last year. The worsening of the budgetary position consequent on these factors was offset to some extent by the economy measures implemented by the State Government and the larger revenues anticipated under certain heads like State Excise, Forest and Tax on Goods and Passengers. The Government of India have also decided to give an additional loan of Rs. 6 crores to the State Excise, Forest and Tax on Goods getary position. In the result, the current financial year is expected to close without any uncovered overdraft.

The Budget for the next year places the Revenue at the existing level of taxation at Rs. 103·1 crores which is Rs. 20.7 crores more than the Revised Estimate for the current year. It may be recalled in this connection that, on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission as accepted by the Government of India, the State Government are entitled to an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 20·82 crores for the five year period commencing with 1966-67 as against Rs. 6.25 crores at present. There is also substantial improvement in the pattern of devolution of Union taxes and duties, the State's share for next year being estimated at Rs. 13·9 crores against Rs. 11·8 crores for the current year. Owing to the commissioning of the Sabarigiri and Sholayar hydro-electric projects, there would be a significant rise in the quantum of power generation in the State. This, together with the enhancement of tariff on electricity which was brought into force from October, 1965, would augment the resources of the State Electricity Board and its consequent capacity to pay interest on the loans advanced by the State. Accordingly, credit has been taken in the budget for a sum of Rs. 4.9 crores towards interest from the Board.

The expenditure on Revenue account next year is estimated at Rs. 99·3

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhri]

crores which is Rs. 15·8 crores more than the Revised Estimate for the current year. The increase is mainly due to full year's provision being made for the payment of revised rates of allowances, the general revision of scales of pay proposed to be given effect to from 1st January, 1966, increased debt charges and the 'committed' expenditure arising out of completed Third Plan schemes. In the net, the Revenue account would show a surplus of Rs. 3·8 crores next year as against a deficit of Rs. 1·1 crores in the current year.

Capital outlay next year is estimated at Rs. 11·0 crores as against Rs. 16·8 crores in the current year, the fall being mainly accounted for by the recovery shown in the budget estimates for adjusting the value of the assets of the former Transport Department transferred to the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation which came into being from the beginning of the current year. The net disbursement of loans and advances by the State Government next year is placed at Rs. 20·0 crores as against Rs. 18·6 crores in the current year. The increase is due to the provision made in the estimates for 1966-67 for adjusting the value of the assets of the Transport Department as loan to the newly formed Corporation.

Next year's estimates provide for a sum of Rs. 41·8 crores for outlay on the State Plan. This includes Rs. 1 crore towards outlay on road transport schemes to be financed by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation out of its own resources. Central assistance for the Plan would be Rs. 28·30 crores and the balance would be met from the State's own resources. The Plan places particular emphasis on the agricultural sector, including Fisheries and also the acceleration of the projects on hand in other sectors. The outlay on the agricultural sector, including medium irrigation, Co-operation and community development, would be Rs. 14·7 crores and that on Power Rs. 15·0 crores. All the other sectors together would have an outlay of Rs. 12·1 crores. Next year's estimates also include a provision of Rs. 9·23 crores for outlay on Centrally sponsored schemes for which the central assistance would be Rs. 9·03 crores. The details are given in the publication on the Plan programme.

The budgetary position for next year may now be summarised. The Revenue budget shows a surplus of Rs. 3·8 crores at the existing level of taxation. The capital outlay is placed at Rs. 11·0 crores and loans and advances at Rs. 20·0 crores. The debt repayment next year is placed at Rs. 10·9 crores. The net disbursement of Rs. 41·9 crores, will be met, apart from the Revenue surplus of Rs. 3·8 crores, by loans from the Centre of Rs. 29·6 crores, by market borrowing of Rs. 4 crores, by the State's share of Small Savings collections of Rs. 2 crores and by receipts under miscellaneous debt and deposit heads of Rs. 1·6 crores leaving an overall deficit of Rs. 94 lakhs.

The deficit would be partly covered by the withdrawal of the deduction allowed by the Sales Tax Rules for excise duty paid on goods, in the calculation of turn over of goods. The necessary amendment to the Rules has already been notified on the basis of a decision mutually agreed upon by all the Southern States. Proposals for the rationalisation of sales tax rates and revision of stamp duties and court fees on a few items, are also under consideration.

12.25 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. A. T. Sarma may continue his speech.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have already said that there are no proper railway lines in my State. Our grievances are

manifold. First of all we want that certain lines should be laid in my State. I shall give you the reasons for that.

Due to the daring and adventurous efforts of my beloved leader, ex-Chief Minister, Biju Babu, we are fortunate enough to have a port at Paradeep. It is a port that could be constructed within the stipulated time without any help from the Centre. Now it is under the direct control of the Centre, but it is not linked with any railway line. If we want the port to prosper, then we must get the port linked with railway lines; there should be one line from Cuttack to Paradeep; another from Jharsguda to Paradeep; and others connecting the port with the mining centres from where the iron and manganese ores are exported. I would like to draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to this point.

There is another point. Out of the population of 17 million, about one-fourth consists of adivasis; they are scattered here and there in the hilly areas. These hilly areas are not accessible to the public. Even in this 20th Century—I am ashamed to announce it here—there are certain adivasis who live naked and travel naked on public roads. To get them civilised, the railway link must be established and lines should be opened to these hilly areas as early as possible.

In this connection I want to mention that there was a proposal to construct a line from Gopalpur, a third class seaport, to Bastar—about 150 miles in the heart of the hilly centres. Surveys were conducted and people were given the understanding that the line would be established, but till now, no action has been taken; the proposal lies unattended.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is coming in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Shri A. T. Sarma: God knows. But now I am hopeful because we have our own Government. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

This is a State where we have to do many things. If the minerals of my State are worked, if the various projects are properly utilised, then my State will turn to be the richest in India within a short period. I am proud of saying this. But what is the use? We have no communications; we have no industrial factories and other amenities. That is why we are lagging behind even in this 20th Century. I want to draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to this. This is one side.

Another side is this. I shall tell you how the people of my State are inconvenienced by the existing arrangement of the Railways. First of all, the trains run with a limit of 20 miles per hour. The distance from Howrah to Burdwan is the same as that between Howrah and Kargapur. Whereas the trains cover the distance between Howrah and Burdwan in 1½ hours, the up and down trains between Howrah and Kargapur take three hours. I do not know what is the cause. A diesel engine is being attached to the Mail at Kargapur and I do not understand why it is not attached at Howrah. Unnecessarily our people are put to trouble by having to spend a longer time. Even to go from Howrah to Cuttack, it takes nine hours at an average speed of 22 to 25 miles.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So that you get your money's worth.

Shri A. T. Sarma: The hon. member is kind enough; I thank him.

If it is properly administered, it can be done. There will be no difficulty on the side of the Government; no extra expenses are involved; only some understanding, some arrangement, is required.

Besides, all the up and down trains pass through my State in the dead of

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

night. Madras Mail, Janata Express and Puri Express are the main trains and they pass, from Howrah to Berhampur, in the dead of night. The passengers are not allowed to see the faces of the people of my State. Our administration is kind enough to do such things. Even the Down trains that pass through Orissa pass through that State at dead of night. Even the Asansol and Hyderabad Passengers pass through that State at dead of night.

There is another difficulty also that we are experiencing. The passengers arriving at Howrah by the trains from the Bombay side or the Nadia or even the Delhi side or the Gaya side arrive there at about 11 A.M., but they have to wait for eight hours before they could catch the next available train for Orissa, because those trains start at 7 P.M., 8 P.M. and 10 P.M. So, the passengers who come from the Bombay side or the Nadia side or the Delhi side have to wait for eight hours to catch the next available train. I do not know why proper arrangements are not being made. A mail train was scheduled to start at Howrah at 1.30 P.M. but recently when we suggested that some stop-gap arrangement should be made, the timing was changed to 7 P.M. I would request that at least the timings of these trains should be changed to suit the passengers. I do not know why the passengers should be put to inconvenience by being made to wait from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. After all, there is no extra expenditure necessary to remove this inconvenience. I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to this point so that he may save the passengers from this kind of inconvenience.

Another thing that I would like to submit is that we are losing even the trains that we have. There was a shuttle train from Waltair to Cuttack which was abolished. There was also another train from Waltair to Khargpur Road which was also abolished. During this year itself there was a local train which was introduced from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar and back, and that train was running with very heavy rush, but that also was abolished during this year. There was local booking office at Cuttack, which was also abolished.

There was a dining car attached to 3 UP and 4 Down trains, but that has also been removed now. I do not know what the fate of the passengers in Orissa is going to be under these conditions. In this connection, I want to mention my bitter experience. Whenever I travel from Howrah by 3 UP train, I place an order for my meals to be served at Kargapur, but I never get it. It is a known fact, and all the passengers passing through that route suffer from this. The conductor comes and takes the order and says that he would wire and we shall be served with meals. But when we reach the place, the manager of the catering establishment comes and tells us that no meals would be available because it is aready 10 P.M.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did my hon. friend write to the hon. Minister about it?

Shri A. T. Sarma: But the dining car is attached at Waltair to the same train. I do not know why the people of Orissa should be deprived of the facilities of a dining car. There seems to be some organisation which is working against the interests of Orissa, I am afraid, in the railway administration. These are the actual facts, and I am not exagerating anything at all.

I would also like to mention that very recently, the first class waiting room at Berhampur which is my native place has been abolished, without any reasons being assigned therefor. When I enquired about it, the station master told me that it was meant for the residence of the inspecting officers. The interests of the inspecting officers appear to be more valuable than those of the passengers.

My grievences are thus manifold, and I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to these things. Re-

cently, when I was travelling by the Doon Express on the 12th of last month, I placed an order for meals to be served at Patna; the attendant came and took the order, and he sent the wire, but at Patna no meal was served to me at all.

An hon. Member: Probably, it was a Monday evening.

Shri A. T. Sarma: Probably they did not serve meals thinking that *upavasa* was more beneficial for a human being.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Perhaps it was Monday evening.

Shri A. T. Sarma: No, it was Saturday I was travelling by that train to Delhi to attend the session of Parliament on the 14th February, 1966.

Now, I would like to state another bitter experience of mine before you. In the waiting room at Howrah station, many thefts take place. I arrived there at 11 A.M., took my bath, went at about 12 noon to take my meals and returned back at 12.25 P.M., but by that time, my handbag which I had kept inside my hold-all had been stolen away. I had reported the matter to the police but no action was taken.

An hon. Member: The police have conducted the thefts?

Shri A. T. Sarma: Probably they also get some part of the stolen property. There is no doubt about it; the bearers and the servants mix together and they share in it evidently. Very recently, these thefts have been on the increase and they have been occurring very frequently. Even in the matter of reservation also, there is plenty of difficulty . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is something wrong.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I would draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to these things so that he may take the necessary action for rectifying the things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): Before the hon. Minister starts his speech, may I make one submission? There is no Member of the Opposition present opposite? Only Shri Kamath and one other hon. Member is there. Most of the senior Members of the Opposition are not here. May I request that one of the Opposition leaders at lsast should be seated there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no obligation on their part . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under what rule does he raise this point?

Shri Muthyal Rao: Otherwise, why should they go on raising the objection that a Cabinet Minister is not there or a Minister of State is not there on the Treasury Benches? At the moment, the hon. Minister in charge, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister are all here, but the Opposition leaders are not here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under what rule, or under what article of the Constitution have they to be here?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): We are very sorry that the hon. Member who preceded me had to experience so many difficulties while travelling on the railways. We shall try to attend to most of the points that he had raised.

But regarding one point, I might point out to him that it is not in our mind to neglect the State of Orissa, which he has said, is going to be one of the most developed States after a few years. He also said that some

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of the trains had been withdrawn. But I might be permitted to point out that we are going to introduce three pairs of trains which would be passing through Orissa or terminate there from 1st April, 1966, and those trains would be as follows:—One pair of express/fast passenger trains from Madras to Howrah, one pair of bi-weekly express trains from Tatanagar to Waltair, which would be passing through Titlagarh and through the heart of the tribal areas of Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, and one pair of parcel-*cum*-passenger trains, which will be going from Kharagpur to Khurda Road. Therefore, I think that the passengers, who may be interested in seeing the face of Orissa, will naturally be seeing the development that has recently been effected there.

Though, of course, I would very much like to be guided by hon. Members, I would say that it is not a fact that Orissa has been neglected. Compared to the expenditure on the railways in the other zones, the expenditure incurred on improving the tracks etc. on the South-Eastern Railway is, if not higher, quite comparable, and that Railway caters to the requirements of Orissa. I think anybody who would be visiting the area of Western Orissa or Northern Orissa and wants to see its face after a period of ten years would be surprised to see the vast improvement that has been effected on the railways.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Contiguous to Bihar.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Bihar also, because Shri Kamath was imprisoned in Bihar.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was jailed in Bihar in 1942.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He was in my constituency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is right.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In Bihar State also, particularly the tribal areas. You can see that all the steel plants are more or less located in the same belt, Bengal-Bihar-Orissa-Madhya Pradesh, and all those areas have a first class developed system of railways. Those developments were effected only recently.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not first class, but second class.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I stand corrected, because Shri Kamath is more conversant with this language.

The waiting room facility to which Shri Sarma referred, will be attended to. Berhampore is one of the district headquarters. So it can never be ignored.

As the House knows, we are not a losing concern. To be modest, I should say that the railways have made a net earning which has virtually doubled during the past five years. It was only Rs. 88 crores in 1960-61 and during the coming year 1966-67, it will reach the figure of Rs. 156 crores. It will be paying to the general revenues more than double of what it paid in 1960-61. At that time, it paid about Rs. 56 crores, but during the coming year it will be paying Rs. 134 crores.

Along with earning revenue, it has improved its capacity. When I speak of improvement of capacity, it means better utilisation of rolling stock etc. It was due to this fact and this fact alone that the railways were able to face the Emergency so effectively that it brought laurels to them from all corners, even from the critics.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur asked yesterday what has been paid to the railway workers who played such an important role at that time—and the Parliament paid open tribute to them not only during this debate but also earlier. Apart from the quick payment, settlement of dues and family pensions due to the family members

of the employees—20 of them were killed—the family of each person, who lost his life while on duty with the railways was paid Rs. 500 as *ex-gratia* payment and Rs. 1,000 as assistance, from the Railway Minister's Welfare and Relief Fund/Staff Benefit Fund. This is in addition to the payment of the full normal compensation ranging from Rs. 3600 to Rs. 7,000. We have also provided that the widows and dependents will be absorbed in suitable jobs on the railways and that their minor children will be given educational benefits upto the higher secondary standard.

When I speak about improvement in the performance of the railways, I am not unaware about their shortcomings. Other Members have pointed out their difficulties while travelling on the railway, as Shri A. T. Sarma did. But it is also a fact that the number of persons travelling has doubled now compared to ten years ago, because from 1284 million passengers then, the number has risen to about 2100 million per annum. The freight traffic has been more than double of what it was previously; it used to be only 92 or 93 million; now it is 200 million. So there is bound to be some difficulty somewhere when you handle such a big traffic, both passenger and freight.

During this time the number of trains has also gone up. Last year about 304 trains were introduced; during 1965-66, we introduced 175 trains. The run of the trains has also been extended. Shri A. T. Sarma and other Members also spoke about the railways taking much time in various parts. With a view to obviate that problem, we are improving the speed of our trains. The Howrah-Madras Mail, the Kalka-Howrah Mail and so many other trains have been speeded up, because now they are being hauled by diesel engines. The Sealdah-Pathankot Express between Sealdah to Moghalsarai is being hauled by electric engines. Due to this as well as alertness, there is a reduction in terms of hours; the total running time of many trains is being reduced and a larger number of trains are going to reach their destination earlier than they used to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But not punctual.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Punctuality also, because Shri Kamath may be interested in the punctuality figures.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Except in the Lok Sabha.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May be that he is very punctual here. I must here pay a tribute to Shri Kamath and Dr. Aney for being very particular in attending the House and always being here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about me?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri Banerjee also.

Punctuality, which was 85·26 per cent in 1962-63, has now reached in 1964-65—today's figure is not available—87·61 per cent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who compiles these figures?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Naturally both of us get them from the same source.

The accidents figure also has very much gone down. The capacity to haul traffic, passenger and goods, has also gone up. I was referring to accident figures. In 1960-61, it was 2121; now it has come down in 1964-65 to 1349.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): What about failure of permanent way, what about failure of rolling stock, what about other failures?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I accept what Shri Maurya is saying, that

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there has been failure. I never claimed that there has been 100 per cent success.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Slow but steady improvement.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Even if I say 96 per cent, there is a failure of 4 per cent, and that is our objective that we must, as a nation, attain . . .

Shri Maurya: I do not say that. I say the number of accidents in these cases is increasing.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is true, but when you come to the total figure, it has come down. The number of deaths has gone down, the number of derailments, major accidents, all these things are virtually going down daily. You might also be interested in knowing that recently we handled one of the biggest Kumbh fairs, and there was no trouble. Just like meeting a war challenge, we met the Kumbh challenge.

On the Assam side also, everbody was afraid how our foodgrains, our war equipment, our soldiers, would reach the northeastern corners, but due to the alertness of the railwaymen of the N.F. Railway, most of whom are class three and class four employees, as also the big and middle officers, there was no difficulty. Despite the fact that Pakistan not only prevented us from carrying our cargoes but also confiscated them, and did not allow the riverine route to be operated, the railways played their role and increased the total haulage capacity by at least 31 per cent, and there was no difficulty in Manipur, Nagaland or NEFA getting their supplies in time. I pay my tribute to the railwaymen of that area also.

But, at the same time, I would seek the co-operation of the House, because the railways are functioning within limited resources, to discharge their duties effectively towards the nation in maintaining the freedom of the country. It is also our duty to consider how we can better expand the railways, because all our weak areas are generally on our borders, and more particularly on our borders on the northwest and the northeast, and also on the western border from Kutch to Gilgit. There is no net work of the railway system anywhere in the borders—there lies the crux of our planning—and because of this the Mizo situation has arisen, or the Manipur or Nagaland situation. There must be a meticulous study of our problem to find out where railways are needed.

Dr. Singhvi was pointing out about the net earnings. He said we were spending more than 10 per cent of our earnings in maintaining our staff or a big paraphernalia. He asked why we are not making 12 per cent profit according to our own assertion. It is because the freedom of the country is bigger than any amount of profit that you might earn from any undertaking like the railways which is the biggest national undertaking. In ancient and medieval times forts were constructed with a view to provide security to a particular area, but with the invention of the steam engine, atomic engine and so on, those fortresses have become outmoded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did he say, atomic engine?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, atomic energy you can say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For railways?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am pointing out that wherever the railway is in a position to operate, there is a better amount of security, and therefore this must be viewed from that angle, and Parliament should see that that is done.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda and Shri Laskar pointed out about linking Manipur and Silchar. It will cost about Rs. 3 crores; and from Silchar to Jiribum another Rs. 25 crores, and

from Jiribum to Chudachandpur and to Aijal it will be another Rs. 25 crores. So, are we prepared to be guided by economic thinking alone or also by security thinking? I would prefer security to economic earning.

Shri Mengi said something about Jammu. It is true this railway has gone to Kathua. He wants to have a waiting room there. That will be provided. He also wanted other facilities there. If in Jammu we want to have satisfaction, it is necessary that Jammu must be provided with a rail link; it will have to be provided and it will be provided. It can also be extended beyond Jammu.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): On a point of information, may I know what measures you are taking to secure the line which runs from Lumding to Mariani? I have been pressing this point for the last few years that the jungles on either side of the track should be cleared and we should rehabilitate people there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is good that Mrs. Chanda has pointed out this fact. This is a point which must be vigorously and effectively tackled. From the country's security point of view it is necessary that the population which is there should not be afraid of any eventuality, but till we develop the capacity to meet the menace in the jungle. It is necessary to clear the jungle, because if anybody sees our security forces going, he can shoot them from the jungle. So, it is good that we clear, but simultaneously we must improve our military effectiveness. By military I mean railway police and everything, our capacity to guard the particular alignment more effectively, and we will do it because the entire area is under the operational command of the military. Also, the area is, as she knows herself better than myself, under the police control of the State Government of Assam. The railways, the police, the military, we are all acting as one, and trying to increase the strength.

As for the Pokaran—Jaisalmer line, Shri Mathur might be interested in knowing that this rail construction programme is going to be undertaken very soon.

Shri Hanumanthaiya spoke about other areas. He said there should be conversion of lower gauges into broad gauge. That problem was studied previously in 1957.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): What about his suggestion for a railway from Cape Comorin to Kashmir?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am coming to everything, you need not worry.

That study in 1957 indicated that it would cost Rs. 1,000 crores, and that estimate might have gone up three times now. I was pointing out that the Jiribum line would cost Rs. 3 crores, that may also similarly cost more. So, there will have to be some kind of priority, and conversion of any particular branch or section is always considered on its merits, having regard to the transportation requirements and the specific advantages of such conversion. The Hassan-Mangalore line, about which Mr. Basappa pointed out, is having all the alignments etc. for broad gauge.

This Jaipur thing is a good suggestion, and it will have to be gone into carefully.

Then about goods haulage and track utilisation, there has been a good deal of improvement.

14 hrs.

Dr. Ranen Sen pointed out about the difficulties of the workers, as also Shri Banerjee. They felt that they were going to be affected due to dieselisation and electrification. We are now going to leave those people in the lurch because we are trying to train them. All the steam-loco staff who are going to be affected by electrification of dieselisation are being trained under this programme and they will be absorbed. Even the

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people who are working in the project—we are going to be as sympathetic as possible towards them also and we will do our best to absorb them also. So far only 14 persons had been affected, they are casual people but we are not going to leave them in the street because they are also our countrymen and their problems will also be attended to. The automation programmes are the need of the country; the need of the country is not to move backward but to go forward; we must move in every direction to go ahead because that is the surest sign of the advancement of the nation. At the same time the benefits that grow out of that automation programme must be equally shared with our countrymen. So, I would request him to give up his apprehension that any type of automation programme is going to adversely affect the workers who were there prior to the introduction of that device. There is bound to be some difficulty but we will do our best to overcome these difficulties.

Siddhantiji pointed out about the inscription on railway coaches. The railways have given instructions that the railway initials appearing on new locomotives, coaches and wagons should be displayed in Hindi on one side and in English on the other side of the locomotives, coach or wagon. It has now been decided that the class of the coach should also be indicated in Hindi.

The question of the restoration of the Darwah-Pusad narrow-gauge line, about 44 miles, was considered—Dr. Aney told me about this yesterday—in the recent past in 1957-58. The proposal was dropped as it was not found financially justified at that time. The disposal of assets pertaining to the abandoned Darwah-Pusad line is receiving the attention of the Central Railway. The request has also been received from the State Government for the transfer of a portion of this line for laying a new road along the abandoned track. The transfer is being agreed to subject to the condition that the state Government agree to pay the market value of the line as assessed by the revenue authorities and also pay a reasonable compensation towards the formations, bridge structures, etc.

Shri Azad pointed out the need for doubling of the Howrah-Kiul line of 524 kms by Sainthia and Sahibganj. A double line already exists between Howrah and Khana, a distance of 120 kms. To create the requisite capacity for the anticipated increase in the traffic by the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the doubling of the new line between Sainthia and Barharwa, 106 kms, has been undertaken and the work is expected to be completed by June 1966. The work on the Khana-Sainthia section and other minor line capacity works and provision of additional loops, and crossing stations where required would be effected between Barharwa and Kiul.

Some Members pointed out about the minimum wage. Mr. Priya Gupta particularly said about my earlier announcement in reply to a question. I might assure him that no casual labourer on the railway will get less than Rs. 1·50. It is not a fact that anywhere, the railway casual worker gets less than that.

Shri Maurya: Is it sufficient?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not say so. He said that it was not up to that mark even and therefore I say that it is not correct. The old rule of the Minimum Wages Act of the Government of India, which was perhaps formulated in 1951-52, that laid down a lesser wage, is not followed; it is being determined on market rate and wherever the rate is higher, we are paying higher.

Shri Maurya: What is the highest?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Perhaps Rs. 3 per day plus medical and other facilities also because we have to often do something for their food requirements, etc.

Shri Maurya: In no corner of the country a casual unskilled labourer gets Rs. 3 per day.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I said perhaps Rs. 3.

Shri Maurya: It is wrong. You give me one area where it is like that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am going by facts and I will give you facts tomorrow if it is a matter of controversy; I will give you detailed figures tomorrow.

Shri Priya Gupta also pointed out about the medical facilities on the railways. He said that they were far inadequate, particularly in regard to the number of doctors. In this regard I might be permitted to say that the railways have 87 hospitals with 7892 beds besides 1061 beds reserved by railways in various sanatoria for treatment of their T.B. cases. All inclusive the bed ratio is over six beds for every 1000 railway employees as against 0·58 per thousand for the rest of the country. There are 2121 doctors on the Indian railways, each doctor being responsible on an average for not more than 619 railwaymen and their families, who in the normal course fall ill only now and then. The medical facilities provided to the staff of the Indian railways are, I need hardly mention, of a higher level than those offered to the other people in our country. Recently there was criticism regarding non-gazetted medical personnel because there were about 900 on the railways and it was only on the eve of the 24th December that all of them were given gazetted ranks and they have now become assistant medical officers and their salary as well as their practising allowances have appreciated . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): About 200 of them have been left.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They are licentiates. No M.B.B.S. had been left out; therefore Mr. Sharma should correct himself . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri A. P. Sharma: The Minister has said very rightly that no M.B.B.S. has been left out; they are licentiates. But then new service conditions have been imposed on these people who are already in service . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am not prepared to accept what has been said by Mr. Sharma. Because the licentiates are not 200 in number. Their number is less. But I do concede that they have not been given that benefit, and it has not been done due to so many other factors, because, there are medical graduates, regular medical graduates, whereas . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): You promised to consider it. Kindly do not close the chapter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If he argues, we will meet his argument. If he remains silent, I will clarify the whole thing.

Shri Priya Gupta: We represented, and you promised.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The benefit should be given to them also. There is no question of argument.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I think that Shri Sharma is trying to make out a case for them, and we are already sympathetic. You go and find out the position elsewhere also. What has been done is this: nowhere has it been done by one stroke of the pen, because, what has been done is, 900 non-gazetted people were made gazetted people, and the salary went up by about 50 per cent and their non-practising allowance also went up from 20 per cent or so to 33 per cent.

Shri Priya Gupta: Why not extend this benefit to the poor fellows who

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have been left out on the same plea? I mean the licentiates.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About amenities to the staff and other people, this matter was raised this morning also. We explained the conditions which obtain today on the railways.

Then reference was made to the permanent negotiating machinery. Some hon. Members said that perhaps the railways are not prepared to refer disputes to adjudication. But they have already got the Sankar Saran Award. Therefore, it should not be said totally that there is nothing. The PNM is there, and there, we can discuss all the problems and arrive at satisfactory solutions.

Shri Priya Gupta: After that, not a single arbitration was held, it is a violation of the agreement between the Ministry and The All India Railwaymen's Federation. (Interruption).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About quarters and other things, Shri A. P. Sharma pointed out that the railways should purchase lands and give them to the railway workers for constructing houses. Demands have been made for the provision of spare railway land for the construction of houses for the railwaymen for their own accommodation on liberalised terms as recommended by the Jaganatha Das Pay Commission. Actually, what the Pay Commission recommended was that the employees should be assisted in acquiring developed sites in the neighbourhood of their habitat, workshops, etc., provided some co-operative tyep of organisation is floated by the railwaymen. We would very much like to help that type of housing co-operatives, if they come forward.

Shri A. P. Sharma: That was not my proposal; my proposal was different.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But the proposal is not acceptable

Then, reference was made to night duty allowances. Successive Commissions have gone into this matter. The railways were not allowing weightage for night duty shifts and this practice was upheld by Justice Rajadhyaksha on the ground that night work was inherent in the railway operation. The Jaganatha Das Pay Commission were, however, of the view that it would not be fair to deny weightage for night duty for railwaymen and have recommended that if night duty is such as would require continuous application, it should be allowed weightage at the rate of 10 minutes per every hour of work. This recommendation was accepted by the Government subject to the condition that weightage for night duty should be given only to such categories of staff whose duty involves continuous application to work during the whole of the night shift and not night shifts in general. This is the practice, and we think that it should satisfy hon. Members. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is what we have decided and what we have implemented.

Shri Priya Gupta: No discrimination should be made in this respect. Working at night is the main point. The fundamental question is this. The Railway Board has issued circulars depriving many people from getting night duty allowance.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When I say continuous application of night duty, it means there are certain types of work which do not require continuous application or attention.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will you allow them to sleep in the night, when as you say they have no continuous work?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am not yielding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: If anyone sleeps, then he will be found out and charge-sheeted. He cannot sleep.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What is that type of work which does not require continuous attention?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That depends upon the nature of the work. Then, a case was made about periodical transfer. A recommendation was made by the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee in its report submitted in 1956, and since then, according to that recommendation, the staff coming into contact, direct contact, with railway workers are not retained at the station for more than five years. It was pointed out that officers are not transferred and only the staff is transferred. But whatever is the existing system, that will be clearly adhered to according to the recommendations. But we shall see that there is no hardship caused in effecting any transfer, etc.

Then reference was made by Shri Banerjee to the mass transfer of the accounts service people and to the duty hours of work in Garden Reach, etc. All these things will be gone into.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the revival of shuttle trains?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: These are matters which will have to be gone into by the local railway authorities. Shri Dinen Bhattacharaya referred to the nationalisation of light railways. Again, it is a question of economy. Many reports say that they are not economic.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): You are paying Rs. 17 lakhs every year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am supporting your point. Why are you agitated? Many reports say that they are not economic. Most of the light railways are serving areas which are really remarkable areas, because they are so densely populated and are, agriculturally and in other ways, productive areas, and so, I do not know what type of report is prepared. I am going to study the thing more carefully.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Including Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There also, the report is not correct.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : असम में नार्थ ईस्ट फंटियर रेलवे पर एक छोटा सा हिस्सा है जो कि चापरमुख जंक्शन के बीच में पड़ता है । वह माटिन कम्पनी के पास है। उसको नैशनलाइज न करने की वजह से बड़ी टैकनिकल दिक्कतें है ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There was a demand by Shri Bibhuti Mishra and Shri A. P. Sharma and others regarding employment opportunities to people who inhabit the densely inhabited areas of our country, particularly the eastern area, and they also pointed out that it is very difficult to stay in bigger cities for persons of ordinary means. This is a hard thing. The difficulty is quite understandable. They suggested the creation of a separate Railway Public Service Commission at a suitable site. But that is a matter on which a positive decision will have to be taken, as to how best to serve their interests, because, a mere creation of something is not going to solve all the problems—

Shri A. P. Sharma: Shri Patil has assured on the floor of this House that there will be a Service Commission located somewhere in Bihar. If Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is hesitant, Shri S. K. Patil should make it clear, and implement that assurance. (*Interruption*).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: A positive decision will be taken on a suitable occasion as to how best to protect their interests.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Chittaranjan?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About Chittaranjan and other production units, Mr. Banerjee pointed out that the unions there should be accorded recognition. The policy so far has been and is, that in production units we must not have unions. But we have not barred our people from taking their counsel, because there are staff councils which are functioning very satisfactorily in Chittaranjan.

Mr. Ravindra Varma referred to our diesel locomotive factory. In the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur we are producing about 7000 coaches per annum, which is double its capacity because there are two shifts. It is functioning very satisfactorily. Similarly, Chittaranjan has produced quite a good number of both DC and AC electric locomotives. By the end of the Fourth plan, it is going to produce annually about 150 electric locomotives over and above the steam locomotives. The diesel locomotive factory at Varanasi will also produce 150 diesel locomotives by 1970-71. So, our production units are going to make our railways very much self-sufficient. Some hon. member said, we are self-sufficient only in name. It is true that at present all the 18 diesel locomotives we have were assembled from imported components. But by 1970, 90 per cent of the components will be manufactured indigenously. In Chittaranjan as well as in the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, we were importing only 1 per cent of the components. Out of Rs. 320 crores, we imported only about Rs. 18 crores or Rs. 20 crores worth of goods at the most. We are proud of our production units as well as about the performance of our railwaymen in facing the emergency and other problems of the country. We hope with the cooperation of the House, the railways will be placed on a better footing to serve the nation.

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. minister said that the minimum amount paid to casual labour is Rs. 1.50. But he stated earlier that it is not less than Rs. 2. Which is correct?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Railway Minister will be replying to the other points.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity just after the good speech of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. The railway budget for 1966-67 is before us for duscussion. This time there is no increase in passenger fares. But if the railway policy is reviewed for the third plan period as a whole, there is hardly a year in which an increase in passenger fares or goods rates has not been effected. In the last year of the second plan, i.e. 1960-61, there was a supplementary charge of 5 paise per rupeee on freight of goods and coal traffic. This was followed by what was called marginal adjustments in freight rates in the budget of 1961-62. Again in 1961-62, the basic rate chargeable for goods traffic was increased by 50 paise per ton of traffic including coal carried upto 40 KM and Re. 1/- per ton of traffic carried beyond 80 KM, thus reversing the principle of telescopic rates. The passenger fares were also enhanced by 10 to 15 per cent. In 1963-64 a surcharge at the rate of 10 paise per rupee in regard to parcel traffic with some exceptions was levied and then the surcharge on goods freight rates was also increased by 5 per cent. In 1964-65, the budget again increased the surcharge by 2 per cent on goods freight rates. In 1965-66, the budget increased passenger fares as well as freight rates for 25 items like iron, steel, cement, limestone, etc.

The latest proposal of an increase of 3 per cent in freight rates has to be assessed against this background. This surcharge will increase the cost of production. Because of this surcharge, the south is going to suffer. Coal is coming to Madras from the northern parts of the country like Bengal, Bihar, etc. Now we are giving more price for steel, because there is no steel industry in the south. Coal has been used for manufacturing bricks at

Madras. Already the prices of house construction materials are going up. If this surcharge is imposed on coal movement, I am afraid the price of bricks may go up in Madras.

As regards salt, we till now thought that it is a symbol of freedom. But through the Railway Minister we have come to understand that salt is not the symbol of freedom, but it is the symbol of tax. I request the minister to drop this surcharge.

Regarding passenger amenities, last year, the Railway Board came forward allotting Rs. 4 crores. When I participated in the last year's discussion on the railway budget on behalf of my party, I asked for a small public convenience to be constructed on the platform for the convenience of Salem third class passengers. For that, the Railway Board has given a note saying:

> "There is, however, no latrine in the third class waiting hall. The feasibility of providing one will be looked into."

I can understand, while the Salem people are asking for a steel plant there, the Central Government coming forward with a note of looking into the feasibility of establishing a steel plant there. But here the Railway Board has come forward with a note saying that to construct a small latrine, they are looking into the feasibility of that. I am very sorry at this state of affairs in the Railway Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on the next day.

14.29½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-ninth Report

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd March, 1966".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this agrees with the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd March, 1966".

The Motion was adopted

14.30 hrs.

PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OILS BILL*

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): प्रोहिबिशन आफ मैनुफैक्चर एंड इम्पोर्ट आफ हाइड्रोजेनेटेड वेजीटेबल आयल्स बिल को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of manufacture and import

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 4th March, 1966.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of hydrogenated vegetable oils in India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

14.31 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(*Amendment of Section 92*) by Shri *D. C. Sharma*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri D. C. Sharma on the 17th February, 1966:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

Two minutes have already been taken and 58 minutes remain for this Bill. Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very non-controversial Bill, and I am sure the hon. Minister who represents the Ministry of Law will accept this Bill.

I am moving this amending Bill for several reasons. My first reason is that it will lead to the purity of our religious trusts.

14.32 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

It will make them function much better than what they are doing now. It will put an end to any corruption that may be there. It will make the chief purpose for which they stand, the purpose of worship, more effective than it can ever be.

My second reason is this, that this Bill does not have only a sacred association, it is not religious or only spiritual in nature but it has also far-reaching social consequences. After all, in a place of worship, whether it belongs to Hindu, Muslim, Christian or any other sect or religion, it is not only those who are appointed guardians of the place that have any interest. Any person who goes and worships there has some interest. Even those who live in the neighbourhood of that place of worship have some interest. Even the citizens of the place where that place of worship is located have an interest in that.

Unfortunately, the word "interest" has not been fully explained and therefore people have been taking undue advantage of this provision. Two advantages have been taken. In the first place, people have been asked to specify what interest they have. Very often this word "interest" has been equated with interest in the property, or interest in the administration of that property, or interest in the possession of that property, or interest in the maintenance of that property. This is to circumscribe the use of this very useful word which is to be found in the English vocabulary. "Interest" is a very comprehensive word, and if anybody tries to limit its significance in the context of this Bill I think he is doing a great deal of injustice to this word.

Now, I want that for the words "having an interest" we should substitute the words "being beneficiaries". For instance, anybody who derives some kind of an advantage, directly or indirectly, from that place is a beneficiary. I am a beneficiary of the Lok Sabha. We are all beneficiaries of the Lok Sabha.

An hon. Member: You are a Member and not a beneficiary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Every Member is a beneficiary because when the Lok Sabha is in session he draws Rs. 31 per day as daily allowance. Again,

"interest" does not mean any direct interest. It also means indirect interest. For instance, it may be my direct interest to keep my house clean because it will promote hygienic conditions, it will prolong the life of the inmates of the House and it will make them more comfortable than before. But, Sir, there may also be indirect interest in the sense that if my neighbour does not keep his house clean and if he does not look after it properly I may be the sufferer on account of his negligence or on account of his lapse from duty. Therefore, I want that these words should be substituted. A person should be beneficiary not in the sense of money or property but in the sense of being an invisible beneficiary. If I go to a place of worship I am a beneficiary in an invisible, in an imponderable way, in a way which cannot be equated with rupees, annas, pies. At the same time, a person should have interest directly or indirectly. Of course, direct interest will mean that only those persons are interested who are the guardians of that place, but indirect also means that it applies to those who are interested in that in a wider sense of the word. For instance, if there is a big place of worship in Delhi, I think I may also be interested in it indirectly though I may not be interested directly. It may belong to any sect or religion. For instance, recently, it so happened that there was aggression in Khem Karan District of Amritsar. There was a lady there, an aged lady, who was the adopted daughter of the mother of my headmaster, with whom I read in my tenth class. She was a pious, religious lady. She built up a Satsangh Bhawan there. That is a place where people would go for having religious or spiritual companionship and where people would go to listen to spiritual discourses. Now, when the Pakistan aggression took place, that lady along with some other persons of that town was taken as a prisoner of war by Pakistani people. I wrote about that lady. I also have been saying that the place of worship should be restored there. I have been saying that the Government should give some money so that that place of worship shall be re-constructed. I may be asked, why are you doing that, you do not belong to Khem Karan, you do not know the lady personally and all that. I am doing so because I have an indirect interest in getting that place going, a place which does good to the people. Therefore, I want that the word "interest" should be qualified by these two adverbs "directly or indirectly". That will widen the scope of the Bill.

Again, I want that after sub-section (1), the following new sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

> "(1A) The consent obtained in writing under sub-section (1) shall also be deemed to have been obtained against the new trustees appointed after obtaining the said consent."

What is happening is this. Suppose there is some place of worship or trust. It may be a religious trust or a trust for a social benefit. Suppose I find that the trust is not being administered properly and, with the consent of the Advocate-General, I bring a suit against the trustees. The trustees are very clever, very knowledgeable and very well-versed in the intricacies of the law. Even if they do not know the law themselves, they can go to somebody and get their services so that they can escape the damage that is going to be done to them by a petition which has been filed in a court of law with the consent of the Advocate-General. Here I may say that I take my hat off to all the lawyers. I have every respect for them. But when such a situation arises, the lawyers advised the trustees; the easiest thing for you to do is this; one or two of you resign and you appoint some new trustees. The result will be that the suit will lie against the old trustees and not against the new trustees. So the suit that some good person, some

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

public-spirited person, some socially-oriented person has instituted will become infructuous, because the old trustees are gone and new trustees have come. Therefore, the reform they wanted would not be effective. After obtaining such consent, some trustees may resign and new trustees may be appointed with a view to vitiate the proceedings of the suit already instituted.

The purpose of this Bill is to enlarge section 92 so that any person, being a beneficiary or having an interest, directly or indirectly, in the Trust may obtain the required consent and no fresh consent need be obtained against a new trustee. I think we have very eminent lawyers here—they know law much more than I do—and I am sure they will agree with me that in India we want these trusts to function in the social interest, function in a way that they can promote the good of the people, whether that good is spiritual or religious or social or educational or any other type. That cannot be done unless you widen the scope of the section.

I must say very respectfully that section 92 has been amended a certain number of times. Every time when somebody has pointed out a loophole it has been amended. Because, these trusts generate certain kinds of, what shall I say, practices which are anti-social. Therefore, they have to be looked into as time passes. The amendment of this section, which refers to trusts, should be a continuous process, as people get more education, as people become more legal-minded, as people become more socially conscious.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member mean that it should be non-stop?

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, Sir. After every three, four or five years there will be need to amend it.

Mr. Chairman: Periodically.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, Sir. I think you have given the exact word. Periodical amendment of this section is very very necessary. If it is not done, I am sure my friend over there, a trustee of so many trusts, will bear me out, the trusts will not function efficiently. Already, this section gives the power to file a suit for removing any trustee, appointing a new trustee, vesting any property in a trustee, directing a trustee who has been removed or a person who has ceased to be a trustee to deliver possession of any trustee, appointing a new trustee to the person entitled to the possession of such property, directing accounts and inquiries, declaring what proportion of the trust property or of the interest therein shall be allocated to any particular object of the trust, authorizing the whole or any part of the trust property to be let, sold, mortgaged or exchanged, settling a scheme or granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require. All these things are there. I want to add something more.

So I say that this is a Bill which is meant for the good of the greatest number of people in India, a Bill which will promote all those objects which are given in section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I hope the Law Minister—I welcome him to this new job; I do not know to what job he will go after this—will welcome this Bill and will support it wholeheartedly.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

Shri P. B. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, it is in the fitness of things that Professor D. C. Sharma has proposed this Bill for amending the Civil Procedure Code in a form which is easily understandable to lay men like us. In a House with members like Dr. Singhvi, Professor Hiren Mukerjee and other legal luminaries, he has tried to bi-pass legal technicalities to see that the complex society

such as it is today with all our legal advisers who try to make matters all the more complicated, is made easy for laymen to live in.

One point which he has placed before the House which interests me is that the consent obtained in writing under sub-section (1) shall also be deemed to have been obtained against a new trustee appointed after obtaining such consent. The consent demads the fulfilment of certain legal conditions before it is granted by the Advocte-General on behalf of the Government. The Advocate-General has to go into the petition and feel that here is a person who is interested in seeing that the trust property is maintained in a proper manner and no breach of the trust is committed. If he is satisfied that the request has come from such a person in a legal form, he gives that consent in writing. The moment that consent is obtained, the loophole in the section is sought to be taken advantage of by those interested persons who are likely to be prosecuted for breach of confidence or breach of principles underlying the trust, and they get away under that legal protection. Then the petitioner has again to go through all the technicalities and it is very hard to secure the consent again. It takes time.

So, to ease the matter, it should be done in a form whereby it will facilitate the purpose for which consent has been obtained and the earlier consent should not be vitiated by the resignation or by some other process by which the earlier trustees are going to be replaced by a new batch of trustees or a section of the trustees. So, it should be accepted as a continuing factor which will serve the purpose for which this clause hs been introduced and as such I endorse the amendmen of Professor Sharma.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, श्री डी० सी० शर्मा जी ने जो विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया है उसका उद्देश्य बिलकुल स्पष्ट है। इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जो हमारा जनरल लॉ है, उसमें ट्रस्टों के विरुद्ध अगर कोई कार्यवाही करनी हो, तो केवल ऐसे आदमी ही कर सकते हैं जो उसमें इन्टरेस्ट रखते हों। लेकिन जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने बतलाया, जिन लोगों का हित उसमें निहित है या जो उसमें सार्वजनिक हितों के कारण सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करा पाते हैं और कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि नये ट्रस्टीज मुकर्रिर किये जा सकते हैं कि जिनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की सकती। दीवान चन्द शर्मा जी ने ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के लिये संशोधन, प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसका उद्देश है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति जो उसमें दिलचस्पी रखता हो, सीधे या उल्टी तरह से किसी प्रकार से उसका सम्बन्ध उसमें हो या हित हो, सार्वजनिक दृष्टि से, तो वह भी इसमें न्याय पा सके और यह कार्यवाही उन लोगों के खिलाफ भी कर सके जो नये ट्रस्टी उसमें बना दिये जाते हैं, क्योंकि नये ट्रस्टी बनने के बाद उनकी भी जिम्मेदारी उतनी ही समझी जानी चाहिये जोकि पहले हितैषियों की है। नये ट्रस्टों बन कर अगर कानून की उपेक्षा की जाती है तो वह सफलीभूत न हो पायेगी।

यह विधेयक बहुत सीधा-सादा है और सार्वजनिक हित में है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस को मानने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। और यदि वह इसको मान लें तो सचमुच ट्रस्ट के कामों में सुधार हो सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के सुधार के विधेयक सरकार स्वीकार कर ले और उससे कानून की दृष्टि से जो हम लोग अड़चनें और दिक्कतें महसूस करते हैं अपने जीवन में और लोगों को न्याय दिलाने में, वह दूर हो सकेंगी।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

हमारे जो विधि मन्त्री नये आये है, मैं उनका स्वागत करती हूं, वह विधि के विशेषज्ञ भी हैं और विशेषकर अपने श्रद्धेय पिता के योग्य पुत्र भी हैं : जो बड़े वकील रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : बड़े कानून दां हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं समझती हूं कि वे इस विधेयक की उपादेयता को मानेंगे और इसको स्वीकार करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक समर्थन करता हूं।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I appreciate the object with which my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, has brought forward this Bill, but so far as the widening of the implication of the word "interest" is concerned, he has suggested the insertion of the words "direct or indirect". What is the meaning of "direct or indirect" will also be a question for the courts to interpret. Therefore the difficulty which is there on account of the existence of the word "interest" is not altogether obviated by simply putting the two adjectives there. What kind of interest shall be taken into account or what is to be understood by "indirect interest" in the matter and whether this is not likely to encourage frivolous litigation by allowing this term are also matters to be seriously considered.

Then, sometime mismanagement of the trust is utilised for removing a particular group of trustees and if it is a suit with the sanction of the Advocate General for the sake of removing those trustees with a view to ensuring a better arrangement, if those trustees are removed and some other trustees have come in, I believe it will be wrong to proceed on the basis of the first action against the new trustees. That is also another point which we have to consider.

In view of this, I think, the matter requires to be more seriously considered in a Select Committee rather than getting it passed here off-hand. This is the only suggestion I have to make. I appreciate his object fully well, but I only want time for it and whether the wording that he has suggested is enough to carry out the object or not. In view of this it should be possible for him to be agreeable to refer the Bill to a Select Committee for consideration.

Shri Warior (Trichur): There is one small suggestion. This is always resorted to by moneyed people, rich men, in order to save many things. I want to know either from the hon. Mover of the Motion or from the hon. Minister whether any ordinary person, who is a beneficiary or not either directly or indirectly, that apart, cannot go to the court of law to get redemption or relief for any mischief done.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, I feel that the section as it stands is quite wide enough and no difficulty has been experienced by those who have wanted to take any steps against any trustee or trust for the matter of having any scheme passed or removing any maladministration therein.

Shri Sharma has suggested that if a trustee resigns and a new trustee is appointed the suit cannot be proceeded with; or, perhaps, new consent is necessary. I feel that there is some misunderstanding in his mind. The Advocate General is approached for giving his consent for various matters. If it is a question of removing a trustee only and the trust is otherwise all right, a new trustee is appointed and nothing remains to be done; but if the trust is not properly administered or if there is any other question of any complaint against the trustees about accounts, misappropriation or anything simply because the trustees change that cannot save him. Then suit will proceed because other reliefs have been asked for.

The question that has been raised by Shri Warior can also be answered because the Advocate General is there

he may or may not be interested. If somebody wants to bring any complaint against the trustees or the administration and he is not directly interested, the Advocate General can be approached and he can be guaranteed the funds for carrying on the litigation and for taking steps he may be giving facts and figures; he may not be directly interested in that sense.

Therefore with the section as it stands, I feel no practical difficulty has been experienced. I can speak from my own personal knowledge that suits had been instituted in the Calcutta High Court by persons who were not directly interested at all. "Interest" is a very wide term. Where a person is indirectly interested then also a person has interest. Therefore I feel that there will not be much improvement by accepting the suggestion that has been put forward by the hon. Member, Shri Sharma. I feel that the present provision is working quite well and is quite sufficient to meet all possible questions that can be raised in the matter of removing any trustee or getting a new trustee appointed or for directing accounts or having any scheme framed by courts and all other possible steps that may be necessary for the proper administration of trusts. I feel, therefore, that there is no necessity for this Bill.

15 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have only a few observations to make in respect of this Bill brought forward by Mr. D. C. Sharma.

Before I do so, I should like to say that Mr. Sharma keeps us busy during these hours on Fridays, every fortnight, by his resourcefulness and by his great application to legislative problems. In this field of legislation at least there is no principle of family planning inoperation for if that were so applied, Mr. Sharma would be considered very much out of tune with the accepted social policy and social philosophy of the day. I need hardly say that he is perhaps, the most fertile private legislator in this House.

Sir, I share the feeling of Mr. Himatsingka that no great practical difficulty has been experienced in the operation of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure except one in respect of certain cases in which trustees try to circumvent litigation. It is true, as Mr. Himatsingka said, that litigation might still proceed and continue. But it can be circumvented before litigation is filed and after consent is obtained if the composition of the trust has altered. Then, of course, such litigation cannot be maintained against those who are no longer trustees and against those for whom no relief is sought for.

In respect of enlarging the *locus standi* of persons who are not directly interested in the trust, I have this to submit. It seems that the purpose of the Bill is to enlarge this *locus standi* to an unduly large ambit. To say that all those who are interested in the trust, directly or indirectly, may initiate the proceedings is really to say that any citizen of India might initiate these proceedings. This, I think, is to give too wide an application to the operation of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Interest is rather widely interpreted in the law courts and it is only right that anybody who is interested, howsoever remotely he may be so interested, should be entitled to initiate such proceedings and, as a matter of fact, in respect of trusts which are wholly public charitable trusts, it has been held that even the beneficiary is an interested person and can initiate proceedings. That being so, it does not appear to me as to what particular purpose will be served to re-word, to recast, the present language of section 92 by saying that anybody who is directly or indirectly interested may initiate these proceedings.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

There is considerable force in what Dr. Aney said in respect of the possibility that this may encourage frivilous or black-mailing litigation in certain cases. We cannot say that legislation should be allowed to subserve any such, end which I am sure is not intended by my hon. friend, Mr. Sharma. It is quite possible that if the definition of those who might initiate the proceedings is further enlarged, it may serve these extraneous and oblique purposes which we should not sanction.

I should like to say that in respect of the continuity of the availability of sanction accorded by the Advocate General against new trustees, the Government should study all the implications of the second amendment contained in clause 2, sub-clause (2) of the Bill. After this consideration, the Government should itself bring forward an amending Bill of section 92 if it is felt that the existing provision is used to circumvent the application of this law.

I would also like to add that it seems that the Law Commission, in their wisdom, did not consider it appropriate to suggest and recommend any such amendment. I do not know whether this was after specific deliberation of section 92 or it was merely an maintended omision. I am sure that the Law Minister can consult with the Law Commission in this matter and bring before this House if necessary, a wellconsidered Bill in respect of the second objective of the present Bill.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Mr. Chairman. Sir, at the outset, may I, with your permission, pay my tribute to the doyen of Parliament, Prof. Sharma for the conscientious manner in which he has been either trying to remedy the defects or fill up the lacunae in the law? If I may be permitted to say so, it warms the cockles of my heart. this is a great sign that our parliamentary democracy is functioning with full vigour. I have just come to this Ministry—in fact, my old field I seem to be a much travelled man in the Government. I must say there is a lot of force in the second part of the Bill which I may deal with first.

It is quite true there is a lot of force in that. Why should the resignation of a trustee or the demise of a trustee change that? But, as Dr. Singhvi pointed out, it seems it has escaped the attention of the Law Commission. They seem to have left it probably because of the antiquity of the section. I do not have the same feeling here because Parliament is supreme and every Member here represents 6 lakhs of people and I am more concerned about the feelings here than about what the Law Commission said about this section. So, may I give the assurance to Prof. Sharma that so far as second part is concerned, I will bear it in mind when we take up the Civil Procedure Code. I know, when I am saying this, it may appear as though this is another method by which I am pushing it off. No. I shall endeavour my best to see to it that the second part of this Bill is dealt with by us. I think, this will satisfy Prof. Sharma.

May I also quote from the Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments? On p. 127 of their Report, they have stated as follows?

> "At present the decision of the Commissioner may be challenged in Civil Courts, whether by way of suit or by appeal and in some cases there is also a second appeal to the High Court. It is generally known that resort to Civil Courts often involves considerable delay and waste of public funds with the result that disputes are not speedily resolved a sort of stalemate continues and there is also a clog on administration. Moreover litigation under sections 92 and 93 of the C.P.C. involves an often unrecompensed expenditure of money and

energy on the part of members of the public setting the law in motion. The person in possession is able to utilise the funds of the temple or mutt in question and can prolong the litigation indefinitely. It should be provided that in all legal proceedings defendant should be made personally liable for costs when he has been in the wrong and unless his contentions are found to be just and are upheld, he will not be entitled to spend the funds of the institution. We have come to the decisions that appeals from the Commissioner should be preferred to a duly constituted tribunal."

They are envisaging a tribunal. Actually, this Report is before the Special Committee and we have been endeavouring to get it through. Speaking for myself, I wish to hurry through this legislation because what is in the mind of Prof. Sharma and my exteemed friends in the House will be solved if this Bill is taken up by the House and becomes an Act. Because there they are only public trusts. After it becomes a law, it will not be possible to avail of the remedy provided by section 92 of the C.P.C. in case of Religious Trusts and Endowments governed by this law.

There will then remain only public trusts of a charitable nature. The 27th Report of the Law Commission deals with the Code of Civil Procedure and I have already referred to that being silent on this. However, the suggestion of the Member for inserting a new sub-section (1A) in section 92 will be given due consideration while implementing the report of the Law Commission. I can give this assurance to the hon. member.

So far as the earlier part is concerned, I thought the Professor had been answered amply by my friends on both sides of the House. I would not say that the proposed first amendment to section 92 is misconceived because I have too much regards for him to use that word. But I do not know whether he has got the full meaning. After all, it is quoted in the Bill itself "directly or indirectly". As Mr. Warior put it, the existing expression "persons having an interest" is very wide. Actually "persons having an interest" includes directly or indirectly. I do know the earlier portion of it. I have stressed the second part.

If I could persuade the learned Professor to withdraw his Bill on the assurance of mine, I shall be grateful.

Mr. Chairman: What is the assurance?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already stated, in the very beginning, that we are going to take it up. We have already got the report of the Law Commission with regard to the Civil Procedure Code. This is about the second amendment.

With regard to trusts, I have already indicated that I propose to take it up early. You are aware what the Parliamentary programme here is. So I do not want to appear as though I am doing something clever, but it may really happen; we have a month in July and a month in November and even with the best of intentions, we may not be able to achieve much. But I shall endeavour to do it. After all, I see the force of it; once a trustee resigns, that itself may be a ruse; I am impressed by that point. I can give an assurance.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think these Private Members' Bills are like lambs that are foredoomed to be butchered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: They are labour of love.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One person butchers them ruthlessly and another person butchers them gently. I am glad that I have got a person today in the Ministry of Law who is a very gentle executioner. I am happy about that. If the Minister of Law had come here, perhaps he would not have been so merciful to me as my hon. friend, Shri Pattabhi Raman, has been.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

He has always been kind and I am grateful to him for that.

He has said that he sees some force in this. I think most of the legal luminaries in this House have also seen some point in section 92(1-A). The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Law has told me that he would bring forward some Bill to amend section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure in order to incorporate this. Anyhow I do not bother about that. We, Hindus, believe in transmigration of soul. My ideas will transmigrate into the souls of the Ministry of Law, though I am not sure from where I have transmigrated and where I am going to transmigrate. The Ministry of Law would be richer by this.

Dr L. M. Singhvi: That is an attitude of philosophical resignation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am grateful for this very very small mercy, but I would like to ask most respectfully, Mr. Chairman—you are one of the most efficient Chairman I have come across—why so much bother has been made about the expression "direct or indirect interest". If I were your son, I would have a direct interest in your property.

Mr. Chairman: That is not possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Unfortunately it is not possible. If you have founded a trust for the education of the children of Jammu & Kashmir, if you have founded a trust to run a weekly paper for the education of the people of Jammu & Kashmir, if you have built a sarai to house the wayfarers who want night shelter, if you have built a temple where all persons of one particular creed or community could go and worship, if you have built a place of worship where persons of all religions can go and worship, then what happens? I have been to Adayar. I found there a mosque; I saw a temple; I saw a church; I saw all places of worship. Anybody could go to any place of worship. I had been to Yalta; I was amazed to see that one of the persons—I am not very sorry for him—who was liquidated because he owned so many serfs—I do not remember how many serfs he owned—had inscribed verses from Arabic and mantras from Sanskrit on, whatever you may call, his palace or abode or mansion, all meaning that all persons are welcome. If you appoint me as a trustee, I am responsible for the good management of that trust and I can be held to account for that. But if the trust does not function properly and I am outside the pale of that trust, I can go to a court of law and say, "here is the trust which is not being administered properly". I may not belong to that particular religion or sect; I may not belong to that particular denomination, but I can go and say that. That is what the use of the word 'indirectly' means. The word 'indirectly' only enlarges the scope of those persons who want proper administration of the trust.

Mr. Warior is a very eminent lawyer. He has said that this would lead to frivolous litigation. I ask Mr. Warior one question. Is there anything in this world which has not led to something frivolous? Are we not seeing here adjournment motions which are sometimes described as frivolous? Are not marriages in some religions thought to be frivolous by some? Are not people changing religions for reasons which may be thought to be frivolous by one party and very substantial by another party? The word 'frivolous' is a word whose connotation we Indians who have read English as a language of the foreigners do not understand properly. The use of the word 'frivolous' is known to those persons who have studied English very ably at the very fountain-head, and those persons and professors of English from reputed universities have told me that the use of the word 'frivolous' is something which should be banned. There is nothing frivolous in this word. There is nothing that can be described as insubstantial or as something which will not promote the cause of justice.

Whatever I did I did in order to promote justice for the people. This is a utilitarian law; the greatest good of the greatest number is the bases of this Bill. Here is the Minister in the Ministry of Law and here are my hon. friends like Shri Warior and others who do not believe that the greatest good of the greatest number is possible with this Bill; they believe that the greatest good of the people is only possible if a small number of people direct it. So, what can I do? I cannot help it. But I would say very humbly and respectfully to my hon. friend Shri Warior and others that both these things hang together. Why do you amputate only one leg of a human being? You should amputate both the legs, so that he can have artificial limbs from Poona or elsewhere. But you amputate only one leg and ask him to walk on one leg only. My Bill had two legs, but you want to cut out one leg. Anyhow, what can I do, because the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law acts as the surgeon and he thinks that this simple Bill which has two legs to stand upon should go about only with one leg. I do not bother about that. I am very happy that at least one leg is saved.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I point out that the word 'directly' was there in the original enactment, but it had been removed later on, with the result that anybody interested could take up the matter? So, it is much wider now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So, I am glad that my Bill will be able to walk with one leg. I am glad that both legs are not going to be amputated. I thank the hon. Minister for his kindness. I hope that the hon. Minister will bring forward a new Bill and when he does so he will remember that this idea was given to him by this humble person on the floor of this House.

So far as the report to which the hon. Minister referred is concerned, I think with due deference to the great man who presided over that committee which submited the reports and whose feet even I think I would not be worthy to touch, I must say that it is a compromise report. Compromises in these things do not do any good. All the same, I am a law-abiding citizen, and since the hon. Minister says that I should withdraw the Bill . . .

Shri Warior: That is the discipline in the Congress Party. That has nothing to do with law-abidingness.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . .I withdraw this Bill, because I know that even though I withdraw this Bill, this Bill will still live; it will migrate into another Bill and it will have another life, just as a Hindu who believes in transmigration goes from one life to another and has life all the time.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was by leave, withdrawn.

15.26 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of articles 22, 32 and omission of article 359) by Shri Madhu Limaye.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill seeking to amend certain articles of the Constitution. 2 hours have been allotted for this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो विधेयक सदन के सामने रख रहा हूं वह छोटा लेकिन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है । इस समय हमारे देश में बहस चल रही है

[श्री मधु लिमये]

संकटकालीन स्थिति और कानून के बारे में और उस में बड़े लोग हिस्सा ले रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं तो 15 मिनट केवल लूंगा क्योंकि मेरे मित्र चटर्जी साहब कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं और उनको जाना है इसलिए मैं पन्द्रह मिनट से अधिक नहीं लूंगा ।

तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि संकट कालीन कानून के बारे में बड़े बड़े लोगों ने कहा है कि अब परिस्थिति में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है और संकटकालीन स्थिति को समाप्त करना चाहिए । जब राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर चर्चा हुई , और उस के उत्तर में प्रधान मंत्री जी जब जवाब देने के लिए खड़ी हुईं तो हम उम्मीद करते थे कि शायद संकटकालीन स्थिति को समाप्त करने का एलान वह करेंगी । लेकिन खेद की बात है कि यह नहीं हुआ । क्यों नहीं हुआ यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता क्योंकि अगर कोई ऐसी बात इस वक्त है कि जिस में कांग्रेस का दलीय स्वार्थ है, प्रधान मंत्री जी का निजी स्वार्थ है और राष्ट्रहित भी है, इन तीनों का अगर किसी चीज में मेल है, तो यह संकट-कालीन स्थिति हटाने की बात है । इसको समाप्त करने से, यहां हाथी साहब हैं, मेरी बात को वह प्रधान मंत्री जी तक पहुचायें कि, उनकी व्यक्तिगत लोकप्रियता भी बढ़ेगी, कांग्रेस दल का भी फायदा होगा और जहां तक राष्ट्रहित और प्रजातंत्र का सवाल है उसका भी इस में लाभ होगा । तो मेरी इस बात को हाथी साहब जरूर पहुचायेंगे प्रधान मंत्री जी के कानों तक ।

अब इस विधेयक की जो विशेष बातें हैं उनकी ओर मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस में एक बात संविधान की 22वीं धारा का जो चौथा अनुच्छेद है उस में परिवर्तन करने की और दूसरी बात संकटकालीन स्थिति के बारे में एक धारा है 359 उसकी इस के अन्तर्गत कहा गया है कि जब देश में संकट कालीन स्थिति रहेगी तो जो बुनियादी अधिकार हमारे नागरिकों को इस संविधान के अन्दर मिले हैं उन पर अमल कराने के हेतु वह अदालत के सामने नहीं जा सकते हैं । संविधान की 32वीं धारा में अदालत के सामने जाना और अपने अधिकारों पर अमल करवाना यह भी एक बुनियादी अधिकार माना गया है, लेकिन धारा 32 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत कहा गया है कि विशेष स्थिति में इस अधिकार को मुल्तवी रखा जा सकता है । यह विशेष स्थिति कौन सी होगी ?

अगर राष्ट्रपति संकटकालीन स्थिति का एलान देश के अन्दर करते हैं तो वह स्थिति लागू हो जाती है और जब ऐसी स्थिति होगी, ऐसी घोषणा होगी तो कोई भी नागरिक अदालत के सामने नहीं जा सकता है, न उच्च न्यायालय के सामने और न सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने । अब मेरी तरमीम का यह मकसद है और मैं चाहता हूं कि साधारण स्थिति में किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके ऊपर बिना अभियोग लगाये, मुकदमा चलाये, उसको अपनी रक्षा करने का मौका दिये, नजरबन्द न रखा जाय, उसे स्थानबद्ध न रखा जाय । इसलिए अगर मेरी तरमीम को माननीय मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे, तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि साधारण स्थिति में किसी भी व्यक्ति को नजरबन्द नहीं किया जायगा । उसका साफ़ मतलब है कि इस वक्त नज़रबंदी का जो कानून बनाया गया है उस पर अमल कराना कानूनन गैरकानूनी हो जायेगा । तो यह तो साधारण स्थिति की बात हो गई लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं जानता हूं कि असाधारण और विशेष स्थिति भी देश में पैदा हो सकती है। और जब ऐसी असाधारण संकटकालीन स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी तो मैं मानता हूं कि शासन को विवेकहीन अधिकार जरूर होना चाहिए क्योंकि उस स्थिति में हर एक को अदालत के सामने खींचना, उस के ऊपर अभियोग लगाना और वह साबित करना

शायद सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा । तो ऐसी हालत में वर्तमान संविधान की 22वीं धारा के अन्दर नजरबन्दी का प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन का आज जो कानून है वह लागू हो जायेगा । मैं उस का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन साधारण स्थिति में नजरबन्दी के कानून का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि जब असाधारण संकटकालीन स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी तब उन कानूनों पर अमल किया जाये । आज संकटकालीन स्थिति के रहते हुए आप देखिये, 358 धारा को देखिये, 19वीं धारा के अन्दर वाणी स्वातंत्र्य, भाषण स्वातंत्र्य, संचार स्वातंत्र्य आदि जो बुनियादी अधिकार हमें प्राप्त होते हैं उन के खिलाफ़ भी कानून बनाने का अधिकार इस संसद् को मिल जाता है । उस को तो मैं हाथ नहीं लगा रहा हूं । वह बनायें कानून, लेकिन बाक़ी जो बुनियादी अधिकार हैं कम से कम उन को ख़त्म करने की बात संकटकालीन स्थिति में भी सोचनी नहीं चाहिए ।

15.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जब भारत सुरक्षा कानून बना तब उस के अन्दर नियम बना 30 (अ) जिसके मातहत सब को नजरबन्द किया जाता है तो उन धाराओं का नतीजा क्या हुआ ? अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो स्थिति थी वही स्थिति शायद हिन्दुस्तान में, एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश में, कायम हो गई । इन नियमों को लेकर कई लोगों को सरकार ने गिरफ्तार किया है कहा यह गया कि जो देशद्रोही तत्व है, जो समाजद्रोही तत्व है, जो विदेशों के साथ मिल गये हैं उन को बन्द करने के लिए यह भारत सुरक्षा कानून का इस्तेमाल किया जायगा, जासूस आदि लोगों को इस के मातहत पकड़ा जायेगा । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इन नियमों का और उन विवेकहीन अधिकारों का इस तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया है जिसको स्वेच्छाचार, मनमानी और तानाशाही ही कहा जा सकता है ।

मेरे मित्र जार्ज फरनांडिस हैं जिनकी कि देशभक्ति के बारे में कोई भी आदमी शक़ नहीं कर सकता है । मैं कह सकता हूं कि इस सदन में जितने लोग हैं उन से उन की देशभक्ति और देश निष्ठा कम नहीं है लेकिन चूंकि वह सरकार के विरुद्ध थे सरकार ने भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत उन को 1963 साल में बन्द किया था । उस के बाद इन नियमों का दुरुपयोग सरकार ने, अख़बारों की स्वतन्त्रता को ख़त्म करने के लिए पत्रकारों के खिलाफ़ किया है । यह आप जानते हैं, मद्रास में हुआ है, पटना में हुआ है, अन्य जगह भी हुआ है और अभी 16 फरवरी को जिस पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपना फैसला दे दिया वह किरोसीन के एक छोटे से व्यापारी का मामला है । यह तीन उदाहरण मैं ने दिये । मैं ने तथाकथित वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों का इसलिए उदाहरण नहीं दिया क्योंकि अगर उन का उदाहरण मैं देता तो मंत्री महोदय कहते कि ये तो देशद्रोही हैं, चीन से मिले हुए हैं । अब मैं बहस नहीं छेड़ना चाहता हूं बाक़ी मेरा अपना ख़याल है और मैं महसूस करता हूं कि गोपालन जैसे वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों का चीन से कुछ लगाव हो भी सकता है लेकिन किसी हालत में मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि वह देशद्रोही हैं या उनको नन्दा साहब देशद्रोही साबित कर सके हैं । मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि उनके देशद्रोह को नन्दा साहब साबित नहीं कर सके हैं । और उन्होंने हमारे सामने जो किताब रखी उसमें अपने अभियोग की पुष्टि में उन्होंने कुछ भी सबूत नहीं दिया और न हमें कोई जानकारी दी थी । इस से साफ़ हो जाता है कि भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत उनको जो विवेकहीन अधिकार मिले हैं उन अधिकारों का वह दुरुपयोग करना चाहते थे, अपनी मनमानी चलाने के लिए और अपनी तानाशाही कायम करने के लिए । सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह अपने फैसले में कहा है कि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मौजूदा भारत सुरक्षा कानून और जो नियम 30 (अ) है वह संविधान के खिलाफ़ है। संविधान में हमें बनियादी अधिकार दिये गये हैं, जैसे धारा 14 है जिसमें कहा गया है कि कानून का समान संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। आप के भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जो नियम हैं वह संविधान की 14वीं धारा की हत्या करते हैं। यह केवल मेरी राय नहीं है बल्कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी यह अपने फैसले में कहा है।

उसी तरह 21वीं धारा है जिसके अन्दर गिरफ्तारी के 24 घंटे के अन्दर अन्दर सबसे करीब जो मजिस्ट्रेट होता है उस के सामने पकड़े गये व्यक्ति को हाजिर करना, उपस्थित करना यह सरकार का कर्तव्य होता है। इस का भी हनन भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जो नियम बने हैं उन नियमों के कारण हुआ है। उसी तरह जो 22वीं धारा है जिसके अन्दर नजरबंदी के लिए तो व्यवस्था है, लेकिन यह कहा गया है कि किसी को जब कभी नजरबंद करते हैं तो कम से कम इतना संरक्षण तो आप उन को जरूर दें जिसके अन्तर्गत उन को उनकी गिरफ्तारी के कारण बतलाये जायेंगे उन को उन कारणों के खिलाफ़ अपना निवेदन देने का अधिकार मिलेगा। तीसरी चीज एक सलाहकार बोर्ड रहेगा जिसमें उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश या जो न्यायाधीश होने के लिए योग्य हैं ऐसे लोग इस एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में, सलाहकार बोर्ड में रहेंगे। कम से कम इतना संरक्षण मौजूदा 22वीं धारा के अन्तर्गत नजरबंदों को मिलता है। लेकिन संकटकालीन स्थिति का फायदा उठा कर यह जो एक मामूली संरक्षण नजरबंदों को है उस को भी आप ने छीन लिया है उस को भी खत्म किया है और नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कई लोग सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने गये लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि हम इस के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि 32वीं धारा उपधारा (4) और संविधान की धारा 359 के अन्तर्गत हमें कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है इस बात पर निर्णय करने का। हम जानते हैं कि भारत सुरक्षा नियम संविधान के विपरीत है लेकिन चूंकि संकटकालीन स्थिति है और हमारे अधिकारों को छीन लिया गया है इस लिए हम इंसाफ़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह हुई सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की राय तो ऐसी हालत में मैं चाहता हूं कि यह 359 धारा को हमेशा के लिए समाप्त किया जाय। चाहे साधारण स्थिति हो या असाधारण संकटकालीन स्थिति हो। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय के सामने जाकर अपने बनियादी हकूकों के ऊपर अमल करवाने का अधिकार हमें अवश्य होना चाहिये। यह रास्ता हमेशा खुला रहना चाहिए चाहे संकटकालीन स्थिति हो या न हो। संकटकालीन स्थिति में मैं यहां तक जाने के लिए तैयार हूं और इसीलिए 22वीं धारा में मैं परिवर्तन चाहता हूं कि संकटकालीन स्थिति में किसी भी व्यक्ति को नजरबंद रखने का अधिकार सरकार को मिले लेकिन इस हालत में भी जैसे कि 22 धारा के अन्दर कहा गया है कि न्यूनतम संरक्षण नजरबंद को होना ही चाहिए। उस को आप कारण बतलायें, उस को मौका दीजिये अपनी सफ़ाई देने का और तीसरी बात एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड भी रहे। मेरी तरमीम अगर मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे तो निजी स्वतन्त्रता के लिए शहरी आजादी के लिए बड़ा काम होगा।

जब यह संविधान पास हुआ तो उस पर आईन बनाने वाली जमात में बहस हुई उस वक्त मेरा ख़याल है भूतपूर्व मंत्री त्यागी जी ने डा० अम्बेडकर साहब से कहा था कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में तो आप को कैदखाने में नहीं जाना पड़ा लेकिन हम लोगों को कदखाने में जाना पड़ा था। अगर आप को

अंग्रेजों ने कैदखाने में रखा होता तो आप को पता चलता कि मनमानी का और तानाशाही का क्या नतीजा होता है ? त्यागी जी ने उन को चेतावनी भी दी थी कि जो संविधान की धारा आप बना रहे हैं उन का इस्तेमाल आप के खिलाफ़ होने वाला है। डा० अम्बेडकर तो ज्यादा दिन जिन्दा नहीं रहे लेकिन उन के अनुयायियों ने जब भूमिहीन लोगों का आन्दोलन चलाया था तो इसी की तरह उन को भी नजरबंद करके रखा गया था। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि साधारण स्थिति में सरकार को किसी को भी नजरबंद करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। असाधारण स्थिति में अनुच्छेद 22 के अन्दर सरकार इस अधिकार को रखे और मेरी तरमीम के अनुसार अनुच्छेद 22 तभी लागू हो, जब हमारे देश में संकट-कालीन स्थिति हो।

इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है और दूसरे देशों में जो स्थिति है, उस के बारे में मैं दो-तीन वाक्य कहना चाहता हूं। आप जानते हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान में संविधान बना, तो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 अर्थात् "ड्यु प्रासेस" और "प्रोसीड्यर एस्टाब्लिश्ड बाई ला" पर बड़ी बहस हुई। अमरीका में तरमीम 14 के अनुसार यह कहा गया है :

"Nor shall anybody be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law."

अमरीका के संविधान में यह वाक्य है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो सामान्य कानून है, उस में ही किसी को सजा हो सकती है। अमरीका में इस तरह की नजरबन्दी साधारण स्थिति में नहीं चल सकती है। लेकिन अमरीका के संविधान के सैक्शन 9 की उप-धारा 2 में अदालत में जाने के अधिकार को, जिस को हेबियस कार्पस का अधिकार कहा जाता है, स्थगित रखने की व्यवस्था है। उस में कहा गया है :

"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in casts of Rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

इसका अर्थ यह है कि अमरीका में अदालत में जा कर हेबियस कार्पस याचिका पेश करने का अधिकार केवल संकट-कालीन स्थिति में ही छीना जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में भी सरकार लोगों को नजरबन्द रखने का अधिकार संकट-कालीन स्थिति में अनुच्छेद 22 में दी गई शर्तों का पालन करते हुए रखे, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

यहां पर इंगलिस्तान के बारे में हमेशा बातें की जाती हैं, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजों के दो रूप हैं। वैसे तो सभी यूरोपियनों के दो रूप होते हैं—जब वे स्वेज के पश्चिम में होते हैं, तब उनका एक रूप होता है और जब वे स्वेज के पूर्व में काले लोगों के इलाके में आते हैं, तब उनका एक बिल्कुल दूसरा राक्षसी रूप हो जाता है। अगर सरकार अंग्रेजों की परम्पराओं का पालन करना चाहती है, तो अंग्रेज स्वेज के पश्चिम में जिस रूप में हैं, इंगलिस्तान में वे जो कुछ करते हैं, वह उन को अपनाएं, न कि उस बर्बरता और हैवानियत को, जो कि वे साम्राज्यवाद के जमाने में अफ्रीका और एशिया में चलाते थे। सरकार उस साम्राज्यवादी परम्परा के अनुसार और उन के अनुकूल कायदे-कानूनों पर अमल न करे, यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक इंगलिस्तान का सवाल है, द्वितीय महायुद्ध के अवसर पर उस के ऊपर जितना बड़ा संकट आया शायद हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री मधु लिमये]

पर इतना बड़ा संकट नहीं आया । हमारे यहां जो लड़ाई हुई, वह तो सीमावर्ती इलाकों में ही हुई । लेकिन द्वितीय महायुद्ध के अवसर पर जिस वक्त इंगलिस्तान लड़ाई में फंसा था, वह एक जमाना ऐसा था कि जब इंगलैंड अकेला लड़ रहा था फ़ाशिस्टवाद और नात्सीवाद के खिलाफ़ परन्तु उन लोगों ने हमेशा इस बात का ख्याल रखा कि जो निजी स्वतंत्रता है, शहरी आजादियां हैं, उन की रक्षा युद्ध-कालीन स्थिति में भी होनी चाहिए और नजरबन्दी वगैरह के बारे में जो कानून है, किसी भी हालत में उनका दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए ।

मेरे पास चर्चिल साहब की किताब का पांचवां खण्ड है, जो लड़ाई के बारे में उन्होंने लिखी है । मंत्री महोदय वैसे तो काफ़ी काम में व्यस्त रहते हैं, लेकिन अगर वह थोड़ा साहित्य भी पढ़ते रहेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा । इस किताब के अन्त में वह पत्र दिया गया है, जो उन्होंने उस वक्त के गृह मंत्री, मारिसन साहब, को लिखा था । यह पत्र बहुत अच्छा है । मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिए इस में से कुछ वाक्य पढ़ना चाहता हूं । यह समय है 21 नवम्बर, 1943, जब कि लड़ाई चल रही थी और बड़े जोरों से चल रही थी । यहां जो लड़ाई हुई, वह दिखावटी थी । लेकिन उन की लड़ाई में एक एक दिन में तीस, चालीस हजार लोग मरे थे । वह एक बड़ी लड़ाई थी, लेकिन इतनी बड़ी लड़ाई होते हुए भी चर्चिल साहब ने अपने गृह मंत्री को यह लिखा :

"I expect you will be questioned about the release of the Mesleys."

ये इंगलैंड के फाशिस्ट नेता थे ।

"No doubt the pith of your case is health and humanity. You might however consider whether you should not unfold as a background the great principle of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, which are the supreme protection invented by the British people for ordinary individuals against the State. The power of the Executive to cast a man into prison without formulating any charge known to the law, and particularly to deny him judgment by his peers for an indefinite period, is in the highest degree odious, and is the foundation of all totalitarian Governments, whether Nazi or Communist."

तो चर्चिल साहब के अनुसार यह आप की सरकार प्रजातांत्रिक नहीं है, क्योंकि उस ने इस वक्त अपनी नीति का आधार भारत सुरक्षा कानून को बनाया है, जो कि नात्सीवाद और तानाशाही की निशानी है ।

आगे चर्चिल साहब कहते हैं :

"It is only when extreme danger to the State can be pleaded that this power may be temporarily assumed by the Executive, and even so its working must be interpreted with the utmost vigilance by a Free Parliament. As the danger passes, persons so imprisoned, against whom there is no charge which courts and juries would accept, should be released, as you have been steadily doing, until hardly any are left. Extraordinary powers assumed by the Executive with the consent of Parliament in emergencies should be yielded up when and as the emergency declines. Nothing can be more abhorrent to democracy than to imprison a person or keep him in prison because he is unpopular. This is really the test of civilisation."

सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ताशकंद करार कर के आये हैं और चीन के साथ लड़ने की उन की तबियत नहीं है—उस वक्त भी नहीं थी और अब भी नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसे चर्चिल साहब ने कहा है, संकट-कालीन

स्थिति की गम्भीरता और तीव्रता जैसे जैसे कम होती चली जायेगी । सरकार को चाहिये कि वह अपने विवेकाधीन अधिकारों को छोड़ती जाये, "योल्ड" करती जाये, लेकिन यहां हाथी साहब और नन्दा साहब . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : और एल० पी० सिंह साहब ।

श्री मधु लिमये : . . . सत्ता की लालसा में इतने फंस गये हैं कि अपने विवेकाधीन अधिकारों को छोड़ने की बात उन के मन में, ख्वाब में भी नहीं आ रही है ।

मैं अन्त में यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वैसे तो सरकार के दल का यहां पर बहुमत है और मेरी इस तरमीम को वह ठुकरा सकती है । लेकिन अगर वह सचमुच चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र पनपे, शहरी आजादियों का विस्तार हो, तो मंत्री महोदय से मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि वह मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकारें । अगर वह इस वक्त इस को स्वीकारने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो वह कम से कम सदन को यह आश्वासन दें कि वह जल्द ही इस पर गौर कर के इस को पारित करने के बारे में कोई कदम उठायेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Two hours are allotted. So, Members may take about 5 to 10 minutes.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): In the context of the growing volume demanding the revocation of the emergency, I think this Bill has come in proper time and I must felicitate my hon. friend Shri Limaye.

I had the privilege to represent this country in a number of international conferences. The first time I went to London in 1955, I represented the great Bar of India, in the First Commonwealth Law Conference that was held in Westminster Hall in the British Parliament House. Standing there, on the floor of Westminster House I declared that we have not only got red of British domination completely, and got rid of the domination of White Hall and Westminster completely, but we have also given ourselves a Constitution, the like of which you will never get in any part of the world.

We have a Bill of Rights, that guaranteed fundamental rights, that is basic human rights to all our citizens, guaranteeing freedom of speech, freedom of expression, equality of treatment and other cherished human rights. But you may remember the great judgment of Patanjali Sastri, Chief Justice of India, when he accepted our humble submission as against that of the Attorney General and declared that article 32 was a departure from every other Constitution in the world. Our Constitution not merely guarantees basic human rights to the citizens but makes a departure from every other constitution and makes it a remedial right and makes that remedial right a fundamental right. Any citizen of India from Cape Comorin to Kashmir can come up to the Supreme Court of India if there is any deprivation of his freedom guaranteed in part III of the Constitution. What a tragedy that all that is now put in cold storage for years together due to the so called emergency which is making a parody of the Emergency which is really a convenient excuse in the interest of power politics! The greatest lawyer in India, Mr. Motilal Setalvad the ex-Attorney-General of India and also the President of the Bar Association and the President of the International commission of Jurists has declared that there is a constitutional dictatorship because of articles 358 and 359 and the manner in which this Proclamation of emergency has been kept up without any justification. I remember we

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

attended a meeting the other day here when Mr. Setalvad addressed the Members of Parliament, when the President also was here and the President told him: I remember Mr. Setalvad your words that we have got a constitutional dictatorship. Attending the recent Commonwealth Law conference I could not stand up in that conference and declare that we have got basic human rights in the same manner as we promised our citizens in 1950 when we inherited our Constitution. To be quite frank article 359 is a blot on the Constitution and that article really means the annihilation of all the Fundamental Rights. I had the privilege of appearing in the Allahabad High Court which struck down the Defence of India Rules as illegal and unconstitutional because it was opposed to our basic rights. Unfortunately the Supreme Court had taken a different view. But the Supreme Court had warned the Government that there has been a frank concession made by the Attorney-General, very candid concession, the Attorney-General had to concede in the face of Mr. Setalvad's and my arguments that the DIR is repugnant to the fundamental Rights; it is repugnant to articles 14, 21 and 22 and other basic human rights. Chief Justice Gajendragadkar has mentioned that when this emergency is lifted, you will have to lift it one day, you will have to face a large number of litigations demanding damages for unlawful detention. That is why when the Constitution (18th amendment) Bill came, I had to voice the opinion of the citizen against it and I appealed to the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister: "You are called the greatest living democrat but you are going to preside over the liquidation of democracy in your own country when you are alive." He withdrew that Bill. I am glad that the Bill had been withdrawn. That was a gesture. Smaller men are ruling us and I am sorry to say that the smaller men are continuing to behave in that manner keeping up this emergency without any justification. You have seen, Sir, that an appeal has been issued to the President of India and the Prime Minister of India by three ex-Chief Justices, Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan, Shri S. R. Das, and also Shri B. P. Sinha, three men of great distinction—they have nothing to do with party politics or politics at all—and other eminent educationists, vice-chancellors of universities, eminent journalists and lawyers; they have demanded that there should be revocation. We are hoping that Shrimati Indira Gandhi would have a fresh look on this and we are hoping that she would be advised to revoke the emergency without any further delay. Otherwise this blot will continue and our republican government will be falling into derision and be condemned by the people. Now, look at article 359 which gives a power *carte blanche*:

> "Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of the rights conferred by Part III as may be mentioned in the order and all proceedings pending in any court for the enforcement of the rights so mentioned shall remain suspended for the period during which the Proclamation is in force or for such shorter period as may be specified in the order."

That means not merely suspension but annihilation of all fundamental rights. They have only got to issue a notification executive notification, and mention only articles 358 and 359, Article 19 is automatically suspended. Article 359 enables the executive by a fiat directly to nullify all the other articles and such a notification had been issued and the Fundamental Rights and the basic human rights have been suspended. Every Member of Parliament is elected by suffrage of the constituency; You are so elected; I have been so elected and all of us represent about five lakhs of voters.....(An Hon. Member:

Seven lakhs). Five lakhs of voters at the least; ten lakhs of people in the constituency and five lakhs of them are your voters. Thirteen Members have been deprived of their rights and that means 65 lakhs of voters have been disfranchised under the plea of article 358 and proclamation of emergency. What does it mean? It means that 1.30 crores of people have been disfranchised and no representation is given to at least 65 lakhs of voters. Is it not a parody of democracy? I appeal to Shri Nanda the Home Minister. He is not here but Shri Hathi is here and the least that you can do is what the British had done. You know that when London was being bombed every day and the industrial towns were destroyed by relentless bombing by the Germans, even then Lord Atkin said in the Liversidge case: Amidst the clash of arms, laws are not silent; habeas writ should go. But here there is no *habeas corpus;* article 32 cannot operate. We have got the right given to every citizen to go to the Supreme Court of India but you cannot do it now. I appealed to the Home Minister: for heaven's sake appoint an ex-Chief Justice, either Mr. Das or Mr. Mahajan or anybody you like and also appoint the present Chief Justice Gajendragadkar and have an advisory board and place all your materials before them and let them constitute a quasi judicial tribunal and find out whether your charges are proved or really there is complicity with the Chinese aggressors. He said he would consider it; he is still considering it and I do not know how long he would go on considering it. Nothing has been done. That brings the law and the Constitution into disrepute. Something should be done and I hope the Ministers present here will take the public feeling into account and do something to redeem India's tradition and to rescue our parliamentary government and our democracy from this contemptuous disregard of the basic principles of the rule of law. That is absolutely essential. No constitution has got this kind of a provision like article 358 or 359. Even in England, if you have got to suspend the *habeas corpus*, you must pass a *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act by parliamentary legislation. But here it is all automatic under article 358 and 359. You know what is happening. One Member of Parliament, next to my town, Dr. Saradish Roy, sent word to me that even his family allowance has not been given to them. He had been writing to me. Of course, his profession is that of a doctor, but apart from that, he had been writing to the authorities, but there was no reply: nothing of the kind, because articles 358 and 359 are there. These articles should, therefore, be removed from the Constitution and something more civilised and more in consonance with the democratic principle should be adopted.

16 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate myself, and sympathise with, this Bill. I am glad that on the legal side, my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee has pleaded the case in his usually able and lucid manner. This Bill is not a radical one if it does not seek to deprive the Government, this or any future Government, of its right to take people into detention: nor does it seek to deprive it of the right to declare an emergency. But it wants to prevent the Government from having these two powers separately: one, to detain people whenever it thinks fit to do so and the other to declare an emergency, and have a blanket power in order to suspend so many other articles of the Constitution and set at naught the fundamental rights, the chapter on fundamental rights, and deprive people of their civic rights, threaten them with this terrific power of the Government to take them into detention without any trial for any and every objective and on any pretext only under the guise of this emergency. Therefore, its purpose is very limited and it is also constructive, because it admits the

[Shri Ranga]

need, under certain special circumstances, for any government of the day, to take some of our citizens under detention, but, at the same time, it does not want to give them the extensive power that the present Government has come to exercise.

Like so many of my hon. friends on the other side, quite a number of us also on the Opposition side have had the experience of being detenus when the British were here in power, and in addition, having had the experience of going to jail on several occasions after having been convicted in the courts of law. Let me remind the House of the kind of psychological difference that we have found of being a detenu and also as a prisoner. When we were convicted and we went to prison, as prisoners, we knew when we were going to be released. Every day passed was considered by us as one day gained in the sense that that day has gone and then so many less days remained, when we would have to be in the jail. But when it came to detention, no day had any meaning at all. Days were passing and months and years were passing, and yet we did not know when we were going to be released. That aspect used to have a deleterious effect upon our mind, our nerves, on our health and on our general condition, and we could see it, in its visible effects, upon our fellow prisoners. Some were convicted prisoners and some were detenus, and we could see the difference even by just looking at them.

Therefore, to be a detenu is a double curse inflicted upon a person, when this Government wants to have this power to put anybody under detention any time it chooses. Therefore, the Preventive Detention Act has advisedly provided that no one should be taken under detention for more than three months, and if he was to be kept in jail for more than three months, there was a procedure provided in order to help him to go before a tribunal and get his detention cancelled. Anyhow there was a maximum period. Now, under the DIR, is there any maximum period? Is there any chance for him to go to the court, the high court or the Supreme Court? If I were taken as a detenu, I can at least go to the Supreme Court and invoke the aid of the *habeas corpus*. The Supreme Court may, in its wisdom, release me; it may order my release or it may not, but anyhow we have that right. But now, under the DIR, I would not have that right.

What this Bill seeks to do is that you must exercise these powers only in an emergency but not ordinarily. Surely, it is a very reasonable plea, and it ought to appeal to the Government and to the conscience of the Government. It is not as if this Government or the Minister has not had any experience of the prisoners or the detenus. Therefore, I would like to appeal to them to think of their own past experience and respond properly .

In addition, even supposing we are prepared to give them this right to keep people in detention during an emergency, where is the guarantee that this Government would use these powers to declare an emergency in a sensible, decent, humanistic and wise manner? All that we have to do is to look at the manner in which it has used, misused or abused these powers. The Chinese were coming. The whole House was unanimous, including my hon. friends the Communists also, and in those days, those who had come to be treated as Left Communists also happened to be here in this House and all of us rose as one man and agreed to this declaration of emergency and offered our co-operation. But how did the Government use it?

After that threat was gone, cease-fire was declared. We wanted that the emergency should be put an end to, but the Government would not agree. Under some pretext or other, they went on prolonging it and prolonged it in such an unconscionable manner

that they used it in an unwise fashion in Kerala, with a very bad effect to the Government itself and to the ruling party. It is wrong for anybody to think that the man who is being detained is the only person who is going to be punished. No. Those who are interested in him are sought to be punished. Not only that: all the ordinary citizens are sought to be frieghtened, and the consequences flow, any moment and every moment if one is under this threat, and it is this which inhibits the sense of freedom, the sense of civil liberties that the ordinary citizen can enjoy in this country, and at the end, they have made it worse by prolonging it.

They said that here was the India Pakistan struggle and therefore they are having it. But that also is over now. The Tashkent declaration has come. Is it not to inspire or to enlighten the relationship between Pakistan and ourselves? Is it not to release our people from the fear of this DIR? Is it not to encourage our people once again to begin to think that the Constitution would be there to protect them and not to be negatived in the manner in which it has been done?

Therefore, that was the reason why we moved that amendment to the motion of thanks on the President's Address the other day. I was very happy indeed—while I was away from the House—to learn that all the Opposition parties in this House had ranged themselves in support of that amendment. In the light of that at least, I wish to appeal to the Government and my hon. friends here, Shri Nanda, who had also been through jail and Shri Hathi who understands these problems with as much humanity as we can expect anybody to do, to respond in a generous manner, in a sensible manner and in a civilised manner, to our call, to our plea, and accept this Bill if they can. If they cannot do it here and now, first of all, let them withdraw the DIR or say at once that they would come forward with some legislation in order to limit the powers of Government for misusing and invading the civil liberties of the people.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Prof. Ranga has now reminded us of our period of agony and affliction while we had been held in detention, and, as one, who had to suffer this form of punishment, namely, detention without trial for years together, I have to express my sincere feeling of concern over this legislation, and also the provisions in the Act which have today compelled the Government of India to keep in detention a number of people. The other day, while speaking in this House, I said that it was Mr. Nanda and Mr. Hathi who were responsible for the success of the left communist party in Kerala. I made that charge against them because the moment one is detained, he is given a sense of glamour and the moment he seeks the verdict of the people even from within the jail, the electorate switches on in their favour. That was our experience upto 1946. We swept the polls because we had been in detention for dozens of years.

The issues raised by Mr. Limaye have to be considered a little seriously. The first question he raised was that the provision for detention without trial gives an easy handle to the executive to abuse the provisions of law. This is a moot question whether the executive today, which is responsible to the elected representatives of the people all over India—unlike the British regime which had nothing to do with the people—is entitled to act in a manner which goes against the fundamental rights of the people and their liberty. We will never tolerate the executive authority exercising its powers to transgress our fundamental rights. It must be recognised that there must be two provisions—one for emergency and another for peace time. When we declared war against the British, they put us in detention and there were so many lawless laws

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

in Bengal. Everybody knows detention was a household term there. It does not hold good now. But, even during peace time, the master-minds who framed the Constitution, headed by Dr. Ambedkar, thought there must be some provision. by which people suspected of indulging in activities which are obviously detrimental to the interests of the country may have to be detained. So, they provided article 22 and along with so many other safeguards, gave definite directives to the executive to go to the advisory board for reviews and other things.

Coming to the question of emergency we should bear in mind that India is menaced by aggressive activities from outside and subversive activities from within. People feel insecure because there are some minority sections indulging in activities which are not in the interests of the nation or the people. So this emergency provision was inserted into the Constitution. How can we do away with both these provisions? No doubt, the Preventive Detention Act gives the government certain powers to hold in custody certain people. But, there are clauses which compel the government to fulfil the conditions laid down there, so that it is not treated as an arbitrary measure. Obviously, the executive will never be allowed to transgress the peoples' rights in their own way.

It is this Parliament which passed the P. D. Act which has been extended till December, 1966. It is not an ordinance passed by the executive, as was done during the British regime. It is an Act of Parliament passed with the consent of the elected representatives of the people. It is up to us to move an amendment to the Act. To my friends who feel that the Government of India is taking advantage of these provisions and is acting in a manner which smacks of the British dictatorial regime, I submit that the executive today is responsible to us, the elected representatives; they are amenable to the people's will. They are accountable to us. I would request the government to take the viewpoints of the House and assess the reactions of the various parties to the emergency laws. That is what swept the polls in favour of the communist party in Kerala. When the portraits of persons under detention were shown all over the State, it gave additional glamour to the detenus and they were elected from within the precincts of the prison. That was my charge against the Government.

So, it is up to the Government to review it. It is up to us to bring an amendment to the P. D. Act. But so long as the present situation continues as it is today, these provisions in the Constitution have to remain, consistent with the idea of safeguarding the general interests of the people, without transgressing the fundamental rights of the individuals.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Sir, I rise to support the amending Bill moved by Shri Limaye. After Mr. Chatterjee's speech, one need not go into the juridical or constitutional aspects. I simply want to state the experience of our people during these three years of emergency and how the emergency powers have been used by the ruling party to rule over this vast land which is known as India. We always hear something about patriotism, defence of frontiers and integrity and sovereignty of the country. But it is known to all that this government is getting more and more isolated. Today the citizens of India, irrespective fo political opinion, are more and more condemning the continuation of emergency.

Mr. Chakraverti referred to the Kerala elections. ust on the eve of the Kerala elections, knowing fully well that the congress party has no support in Kerala, they wanted to gag the people there and they arrested hundreds of communists. In spite of arrests and Mr. Nanda's propaganda throughout the world that they are traitors of the country, no man in

Kerala accepted the verdict of Mr. Nanda. The poll revealed that the people did not want the congress government to rule in Kerala.

To cite another example, in West Bengal, there was a strike in the famous Jay Engineering Works of Lala Shri Ram and Lala Bharat Ram. Within a month of the strike, the emergency power was used against the workers. In one day 200 workers were arrested in 1964. This emergency power has been used to suppress the peasants' movement also. It was used a few days ago in Kerala and today it is being used in West Bengal on a mass scale. Within a fortnight, more than 1500 persons have been arrested under DIR.

Sir, under these emergency powers the people of West Bengal are being suppressed today. Tomorrow, just like the people of Kerala or the people of West Bengal, if people in other States ask for food, because the condition everywhere in India is very bad, thanks to the misrule of the Congress Government, these emergency powers will be used.

I am opposed to this preventive detention without trial, whether it is there in the Constitution or not—I am not concerned with that. When the Preventive Detention Act was in force we were the victims of that Act. We remember, as today there are Members of Parliament, members of legislative assemblies were deprived of their fundamental rights. In 1952, during the first general elections, we were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act and put in jail. From inside the jail we contested assembly seats and defeated the Congress candidates. Even after that the late Chief Minister of West Bengal made a statement that we were enemies of the people and therefore he was not going to release us even though we were elected. These are only samples of instances that have taken place.

The application of preventive detention in our country today is more shameful. In the name of defending the frontiers of our country, in the name of defending the integrity of the Indian Union, this Act is being used very mercilessly. I will cite one other example. After the Tashkent Declaration what happened. After the Tashkent Declaration everybody expected normalcy inside the country. This question was raised in this House. But even a Member of this House—he is not a Communist, neither left nor right, he has not even anything to do with communism or any political movement—Shri Badrudduja, has not been released. It has raised feelings in that part of the country among many Muslims in West Bengal. If in the name of secularism people who are not liked by the satrapr of the State are kept inside the prison, it is a damn shame that we experience today in India. This is what is happening today in India. Members of legislative assemblies, Members of Parliament and others are even today kept inside jail without trial.

These preventive detention measures, these emergency measures were described by our national leaders as lawless law. When the Rowlatt Act was passed, it was called by Mahatma Gandhi as a lawless law. When the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act was passed in the then united Bengal, Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Shri Motilal Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders called it as a lawless law. When they became the rulers, they now make use of those lawless laws and try to glorify them and continue this misrule. That is what we find today in India.

Therefore, I want to state clearly that the sooner we get rid of these emergency measures, these preventive detention measures, better it is for democracy in India, better it is for the common people in India. Therefore, as a man who is connected with the common people, as a man who is connected with the movements of the common people, I demand that this Government take care of this situation correctly evaluate as to exactly what the position today is and then end the emergency, abolish these measures

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

and together with that accept the amending Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. This is a very appropriate amendment conducive to the flourishing of democracy in our country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my feeling was that after the assurance given by our Prime Minister while she was replying to the debate on the President's Address, no such Bill was necessary. When I read her speech, I came to the conclusion that she was the most fit person in charge of the fundamental rights of citizens. She did not say only that much, but she said that she would see to it that nobody was able to violate the fundamental rights which the Constitution grants to any citizen. She further said that she would examine this and if there was any necessity for having a second look she would do so. After this assurance having been given by the Prime Minister of India, who is known for her sincerety, for her love of liberty, for her love of democratic principles, I do not think this Bill should have come forward, even though this Bill comes before the House at the instance of my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye for whose parliamentary experience I have a great deal of regard.

Now, Sir, people say that things have changed, and there is no emergency in this country. They say that the waters if Ganges are running smoothly, there is no force in the current, no bridge is going to be washed away, no lands are going to be inundated and no banks are going to over-flow. People who say things like that, I believe, generalise from the experience of a few persons whom they know. For instance, there may be a gentleman who may not like the preventive detention of Shri so and so. There may be another hon. Member who may think that the preventive dentention of a person like somebody there is not called for. Now, all the persons who have spoken have referred to two or three persons and they think that since those two or three persons have been detained, according to them, under a pretext which is not justifiable, the whole of this emergency apparatus should go. I think this is generalising too much on the basis of a few particular cases.

Only last evening we were discussing the Mizo liberation front. What has happened to that? Sometimes we are told about the National Liberation Front in one part of the country or another. In Jammu and Kashmir we have the Plebiscite Front. We have the Holy Relic Action Committee. In the Punjab we have sometimes incitement of the people not to pay their revenue, not to pay their taxes. In some States people ar asked to stage hunger-strikes against this thing or that. When you look at the map of India today you find that for one reason or the other India is not as peaceful as it should be. This is not due to the fact that we have emergency or the Preventive Detention Act. This is due to the fact that we have a large number of saboteurs in this country, people who owe allegiance not to this country but to some other country. We have underground movements of all kinds. We have such movements in this country which would like to disrupt our entire life.

The other day I put a question in the Lok Sabha about one of the leaders from Kerala. People have been talking about Kerala and they say that since they have won the elections every thing is beautiful in the land of Kerala. He had stated "I am not going to ask my people to subscribe to the gold bond; I am not going to ask by people to miss a meal because these people want to build a road to Aksai Chin or do something else in the border" I ask you, Sir, can the freedom of expression be misused to that extent in any other country.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): This was said by the Kerala Governor. Shri A. P. Jain, that he is not going to miss a meal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Can the fundamental rights which we enjoy enable any person to go so far as to have truck with those forces which mean danger to my country, which imperil the life of my country?

I have not got facts and figures with me today but I think the Minister will be able to tell you that the Preventive Dentention Act and the emergency have not been applied on a very large scale. Whenever the Preventive Detention or emergency has been used, facts and figures have been given. I must say that this power has been applied with the utmost strictness, stiffness and the utmost regard and the utmost consideration for the democratic rights of the democratic citiens of this democratic country. If sometimes things have gone wrong, the persons who have been wronged according to their view have moved the Supreme Court, have moved the High Court. The whole apparatus of law has been before them. And whatever our law courts have sad, I do not think the law courts have given to these persons the right to do whatever they like.

I, therefore, say that this is a wholesome provision which is being exercised with the utmost caution, which is subject to revision, which is subject to scrutiny, which is subject to the all powerful vigilance of our courts of justice.

Why should this provision be kept? Only recently, we had aggression from Pakistan. Some years back we had aggression from China. The other day I read in the papers that on the borders of India the Chinese have built a wall of men, of soldiers. Can anybody deny that there are in this country some persons who have more allegience towards China than to this country? Can anybody deny that in this country there are some persons who would vote for disruption so that they can reap the good fruits of disruption? They read of coup in this country and that country. They read about subversion in this country and that country. Then they ask themselves: why is this country wedded to democracy, working under a Constitution, running so well, running so smoothly; why should we not disturb the waters here also? Therefore, I believe that we should see to it that this provision is kept going as long as the external needs of the country require and also as long as the internal emergencies of this country require.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: (Ambalapuzha): What is "internal emergency"?

Shri D. C. Sharma: At the same time, I believe that the assurance which has been given by the Prime Minister that nothing would be done to curtail the fundamental rights of the citibens of India should be borne in mind by those persons who bring forward these Bills.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Are you supporting it? What are you doing?

Shri D. C. Shrama: I am opposing this Bill. You have not listened to my speech. Therefore he should withdraw this Bill.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the matter under consideration is a wider one than that of the continuance or discontinuance of the emergency, in which matter most of us are at one. I feel that so far as the continuance of the emergency is concerned, there is a powerful consensus in this country which the Government would ignore only at its own peril. More than the charge that has been levelled by some of my hon. friends that this has been used in party interest is the consideration that the continuance of the emergency will redound to the greatest disadvantage of the Government itself and in its own interest it would be appropriate for the Government to consider its revocation and discontinuance.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

All men of goodwill, all men who have a dedicated and committed faith to the principles of democracy and rule of law enshrined in our Constitution have risen in this country with one voice....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Except Shri Bhattacharyya.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:....that the revocation of the emergency now is an imperative need of the hour. I hear a dissenting voice, a lone voice....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): No.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Now there are two solitary voices, a voice and an echo which perhaps are prompted more by partisan considerations than by national considerations.....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: If it is tested, it will be thousand voices.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Let us test it. This, Sir, is a voice which is perhaps to be heard in deference and loyalty to the party to which the hon. Member belongs rather than as a matter of rational conclusion, after consideration of what our constitution stands for, what the nature of our government is, and what the validity of an emergency law even after it has lost the warrant, the rationale on which it stands.

It is quite obvious that the emergency law is an extraordinary dispensation. It is not a dispensation to be clamped upon the people of the country without extraordinary and compelling reasons. I had occasion to point out that the only yardstick which can apply in the matter of continuing the emergency is the yardstick of an imminent, clear and present danger of external aggression. Is the Government by its own conduct able to justify the claim that there is an imminent, clear and present danger of external aggression today against the country?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Yes there is.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It seems, Sir that some people are more loyal than the king himself; that in deference merely to party affiliations a voice would be raised to say that the emergency should be continued. I would like the hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya, to rise and participate in the debate and to substantiate the contention, if he can, that there are such clear and present dangers of external aggression today and that this Government is functioning in response to these dangers which are clear and imminent. If this is the thinking process of the Government and of the ruling party, which has a fine tradition of its own, which has stood for the liberal ideals in the history of this country and which has actually ushered into an era of this liberal constitution, I am afraid what is intended is to imprison us into a perpetual state of emergency.

I do not think that there is any rationale in the continuance of the Emergency today.

My friends have spoken of the opinions of men like Mr. Setalvad, the ex-Attorney-General of India and the greatest living jurist in the country. Mr. Setalvad has spoken fearlessly and he has spoken well.

A reference has been made to the statement of three former Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of India who had supported the revocation of the Emergency. My friend, Mr. N.C. Chatterjee, has spoken in the name of civil liberties and has spoken in a manner which is convincing and which carries conviction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I do not say, as is sought to be said in the Bill, that Article 359 should be removed summarily and should be repealed. I do not say that article 324

should be repealed summarily as is sought to be stated in this amending Bill. This is a matter of very serious importance and if this House is ever to consider it, I am sure, we would first remit it to an appropriate committee of this House before we can consider such an important matter of far-reaching constitutional significance on the floor of the House.

This Bill comes mainly because there has been an unwarranted continuance of the Emergency provisions of the Constitution. This Bill would not have come about if the Emergency had been revoked in good time and gracefully. I would request that the greatest moral that is to be drawn from the debate on this Bill, the most compelling lesson that is to be drawn from a discussion in this House in respect of this Bill, is for the Government to come forward and say that we will repeal Emergency in deference to the sentiments expressed in this country, in deference to the intellectual ferment in which this country and those dedicated to the ideals of democracy find themselves. I hope that the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs will, when he rises to reply to the debate, not merely say that Emergency will be sparingly used, because this is an extremely unsatisfactory statement to make, but he must say that the Emergency will be repealed very soon.

Before concluding, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that the Prime Minister herself has said that the Emergency will not be continued a day longer than is necessary and, I I think—already a few unnecessary days have elapsed—it would not be an hour too soon if the Emergency were revoked here and now.

With these words, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given to me for taking part in the debate on this Bill.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मित्र ने अभी कहा कि तीन महीने के बाद डिटेंशन एलाउड नहीं है। मेरे सामने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजिज के नोट हैं, जिनमें कहा गया है :

> "In case of an act of preventive detention passed by the Parliament, clause 7 of article 22 contained in the chapter on Fundamental Rights permits detention beyond a period of three months...."

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों ने यह डिसिजन दिया है और कांस्टीट्यूशन में इसका प्राविजन है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह एशोरेंस दे दिया है कि इमर्जेन्सी को आवश्यकता से एक दिन भी ज्यादा नहीं रखा जायेगा। इसके बाद श्री मधु लिमये और दूसरे लोग इस लिए शोर मचा रहे हैं कि इसका क्रेडिट उन को मिल जाये, गवर्नमेंट को न मिले। प्रोफेसर रंगा भी उनके साथ मिल गए हैं। जब चीन ने हम पर हमला किया, तो होम मिनिस्टर ने डी० आई० आर० लागू किया। इस बारे में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम भी लिया गया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पंडित नेहरू बेहतरीन लाइयर थे, बार-एट-ला थे, बैल एडुकेटिड थे, वह कम अक्लमन्द नहीं थे। जब वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, तब डी० आई० आर० लागू किया गया। यह उनका डिसिजन था।

कल इस हाउस में बताया गया कि आसाम में क्या स्थिति है, मिजो हिल्ज में क्या स्थिति है। इस स्थिति की बैकग्राउण्ड में कम्युनिस्टों का हाथ है। कई सालों से इस की तैयारी की जा रही है। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। आज ही एक सज्जन ने मुझे कहा कि वहां पर इस प्रकार की घटनायें कोई राज की तैयारी के बाद नहीं हुई हैं। इस बात को मैं भी समझता हूं और माननीय सदस्य भी समझते हैं। लेकिन वे समझते हैं कि सारी अक्ल हमारे

[श्री शिव नारायण]

पास है और दूसरों के पास कोई अक्ल नहीं है। आज चीन हमारी सीमाओं पर खड़ा है। कल हमारे मन्त्री महोदय पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत करके आए हैं, लेकिन वहां पर कोई समझौता नहीं हो पाया है। मालूम होता है कि पाकिस्तान का रुख बदल रहा है। इन बातों के बावजूद हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि यहां पर कोई इमर्जेन्सी नहीं है।

आप जानते हैं कि हाल ही में केरल में क्या हुआ। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि जैन साहब ने यह स्थिति पैदा की। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह स्थिति कुछ दूसरे लोगों की पैदा की हुई है, जो वहां पर भेजे गए चावल को समुन्दर के रास्ते आगे खिसका देते हैं। इसी तरह जो चावल बंगाल को भेजा जाता है, वह चीन को चला जाता है। मैं बार्डर के क्षेत्र से आता हूं। इसलिए मुझे इस का एक्सपीरिएंस है।

इन हालात में डिटेंशन की व्यवस्था बिल्कुल मुनासिब है, वह गलत नहीं है। पीस टाइम में भी डिटेंशन का अधिकार रहा है और रहना चाहिए, ताकि डाकू, गुंडे और बदमाश लोगों को बन्द किया जा सके।

संविधान के आर्टिकल 359 के अनुसार इमर्जेंसी के समय फण्डामेंटल राइट्स के सस्पेंशन की व्यवस्था की गई है। श्री गोपालन का केस हमारे सामने है। उनके केस के सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि उनका डिटेंशन अल्ट्रा-वायरस नहीं है, इन्ट्रा-वायरस है। वह डी० आई० आर० के अधीन बन्द हैं। वह लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट हैं। उनकी पार्टी मुल्क में बगावत कराना चाहती है। इसलिये उन लोगों को जेल में रखा गया है। इसमें हम ने कौनसा गुनाह किया है? जो लोग यहां की गवर्नमेंट को उखाड़ कर हम को गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ना चाहते हैं, क्या उन को जेल में रखना कोई गुनाह है?

आज बड़े बड़े धर्मात्मा लोगों की तरफ़ से हम को धर्मोपदेश दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं उनसे पूछता हूं कि क्या वे देश के प्रति लायल हैं। आज देश में क्या स्थिति है? हम को मिज़ो हिल्ज में मिलीटरी भेजनी पड़ रही है और माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि देश में बिल्कुल शान्ति है, सब ठीक है।

मेरे मित्र ने, जो बड़े विद्वान् हैं, चीफ़ जस्टिसिज़ का हवाला दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चीफ़ जस्टिसिज़ ही इस देश के मालिक हैं, क्या जनता का कोई अधिकार या आवाज़ नहीं है। जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट सिन्सीयर है, तो उसके आश्वासन पर विश्वास करना चाहिए। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टर भी जेल जा चुके हैं। खाली बनर्जी साहब ही जेल नहीं गए हैं। वे अंग्रेजी रेजीम में जेलों में रहे हैं, जब कि माननीय सदस्य नहीं गए। वह नये लीडर हैं।

हम सिटीज़न्ज की फ्रीडम का हनन नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस बारे में एशोरेंस दिया है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करता हूं कि वह शान्ति स्थापित होने पर प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन एक्ट और डी० आई० आर० आदि के बारे में विचार करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much of time does the Minister want to reply?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): About 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may begin after Mr. Kachhavaiya.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इस बिल के लिए एक घंटा और बढ़ाया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time allotted for this Bill be extended by one more hour."

Those in favour may please say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

Some hon. Members: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put it again.

The question is:

"That the time allotted for this Bill be extended by one more hour."

Now, those in favour will please rise in their seats. The number is 14.

Those against will please rise in their seats. I see a large number against.

The motion is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Kachhavaiya.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Hathi is here. There is a serious news. Rs. 86,000 have ben stolen from an MP's house. It has come in today's paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can he raise it now?

Mr. Kachhavaiya.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : क्या किसी आपोजीशन मेम्बर के घर चोरी हुई है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: एक कांग्रेसी मैम्बर के घर में चोरी हुई है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज डी० आई० आर० का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है, मैं जहां तक समझ पाया हूं इसका उपयोग अपनी पार्टी के हित के लिये ही किया जा रहा है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : देश के हित के लिये किया जा रहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यदि सरकार को इस बात का डर है कि देश में जो देशद्रोही लोग हैं उनके लिये इसका उपयोग किया जाता है, तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूं कि हमारे पास नजरबन्दी के और भी कानून हैं । जिससे भी हमें खतरा है, उसको नजरबन्दी में डाल सकते हैं और फिर उसके ऊपर केस भी चला सकते हैं । लेकिन इस शासन ने तो केवल अपने दल हित के लिये इस को लागू कर रखा है । मैं कोई नई बात कहने नहीं जा रहा हूं । पिछली बार राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर जब हमारे भूतपूर्व विधि मन्त्री ने भाषण दिया तो उन्होंने जब यह कानून बना था, उस वक्त समर्थन किया था, लेकिन जब वह मन्त्री नहीं रहे तो उन्होंने इस हाउस में कहा कि इस कानून की अब कोई जरूरत नहीं है, यह बेकार का कानून है, इसे हटाना चाहिये, इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है । जब भूतपूर्व विधि मन्त्री ऐसा कहते हैं और कांग्रेस के

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

बहुत से लोगों ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय हाथी जी भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि यह बात ठीक है लेकिन सरकार की जो नीति है वह इसे छोड़ना नहीं चाहती । चाहे वह यहां पर न कहें, लेकिन अगर मैं उनको इस हाउस से बाहर ले जाकर पूछूं तो वह भी यही कहेंगे कि इसे हटाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सारे देश के अन्दर जिस प्रकार से इस का लाभ उठाया गया है, जिस ढंग से लाभ उठाया गया है कि अगर किसी नेता की किसी ने लड़ाई है, या किसी कलैक्टर से किसी की दुश्मनी है तो उसे डी० आई० आर० के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया जाता है । मैं आपको उदाहरण बताता हूं । मन्दसौर जिले में वहां के जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष की कलक्टर से अनबन थी । उन्होंने डी० आई० आर० के अन्दर उनको बन्द कर दिया और उनके ऊपर केस चला और उस केस में हाईकोर्ट का फैसला है कि इनकी आपसी रंजिश थी, इन के ऊपर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं लगती, अपनी व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी निकालने के लिये इन्हें डी० आई० आर० के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया गया है । इस तरह के अनेकों किस्से हैं देश के अन्दर । आज इस कानून का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता है और मैं समझता हूं कि चूंकि चुनाव पास हैं इसलिये आप इसको जारी रखना चाहते हैं । ऐसे बहुत से किस्से हैं जहां चुनाव हार जाने का खतरा है, जब देखते हैं कि यह व्यक्ति काफ़ी वजनदार है, इसकी लोग मानते हैं, इसका असर है, इसलिये इसे बन्द कर दो, ताकि चुनाव लड़ने में कोई दिक्कत न हो । कई बार इस प्रकार का नुस्खा उपयोग किया गया है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि चीन का खतरा बना हुआ है, पाकिस्तान का खतरा था लेकिन वह भी अब ताशकन्द वार्ता से समाप्त हो गया है । ऐसी कोई बात नजर नहीं आती कि जिससे इसकी जरूरत हो ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से आपको शक है कि ये देश के लिये घातक हैं या देश के लिये खतरा है, ऐसे व्यक्तियों पर केस चलाइये और केस नहीं चलता तो नजरबन्द कीजिये । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज कोई खास बात बची नहीं है कि जिसके आधार पर आप इस को टिकाये रखें । सब दल, जितने भी राजनीतिक दल हैं देश में, जितने बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस बेंच से भी इसका विरोध किया गया है और देश में सब जगह इस का विरोध किया गया है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल जो लाया गया है इसे माननीय मन्त्री जी को बिना हिचकिचाहट के स्वीकार करना चाहिये, इस बिल को पास करना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि इससे काफ़ी लाभ होगा । हमने देखा है कि जब लोग मांग करते हैं, रोटी चाहिये, बोनस चाहिये, हड़तालें होती हैं तो वहां डी० आई० आर० लागू कर दिया जाता है, ताकि रोटी मत मांगो, बोनस मत मांगो, रोजी मत मांगो, बच्चे भूखे मरते हैं तो मरने दो ।

हम मांगें रोटी, मिले जेल,
यह देखो कांग्रेसियों के खेल ।

यह खुली बात है कि इस कानून का उपयोग जहां तक हुआ है, अनुभव में यह आया है, अपने हित के लिये किया गया है और अपने दल के हित के लिये किया गया है, अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के लिये किया गया है । इस कानून की आज कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इसे तुरन्त वापस लेना चाहिये और यह बिल जो इस वक्त पेश है, इसे पास करना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Hathi.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): यह हाउस पांच बजे तक है, या पांच बजे के बाद तक चलेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I cannot call the hon. Member now. We have got only 31 minutes left for this Bill, and the hon. Minister wants 30 minutes, and I must give at least ten minutes to the hon. Mover. At 5 P.M. we have to take up the calling-attention-notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can increase it by one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The time allotted has not been increased.

Shri Hathi: I have heard with rapt attention the speeches of the hon. Mover of the Bill, Shri Madhu Limaye, Prof. Ranga, Shri Chatterji and Dr. Singhvi. All of them have really dealt not actually with the provisions of the Bill as such but with the general subject of emergency and the fundamental rights of citizens.

In any democracy, specially in India, there are fundamental rights. We have provided in our Constitution fundamental rights for citizens. When the Constitution has provided for fundamental rights, it has also taken into consideration certain extraordinary circumstances where fundamental rights may have to be suspended. This is not a new thing. It may be argued—and it is true also—that fundamental rights could be suspended only in an emergency and under conditions where the security of the country is in grave danger or when there are circumstances which are paramount in consideration whereof these rights should be suspended.

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaya . . .

An hon. Member: It is 'Limaye'.

Shri Hathi: All right. I will gladly call him Madhubhai, if he does not mind.

He really tried to bring the subject, in common parlance, of lifting the emergency for discussion in the House But as Prof. Sharma and other members have already said, the Prime Minister herself has declared here, and the Home Minister has also reiterated it in his statement, that we do not want to continue this proclamation of emergency in force any longer than is necessary.

The question whether these provisions should remain in the Constitution or not should, I think, be discussed from a normal background.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on the next day.

16.59 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Strike by Indian Audit and Accounts Department Employees

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर मैं वित्त मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

> "भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा तथा लेखा पालन विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल ।"

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : इसके बारे में अभी पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और कण्ट्रोलर और आडिटर जनरल भी यहां नहीं हैं । इसलिए सारी सूचना हासिल करने के लिए अगले हफ्ते में मैं इस बारे में बयान देने की आप से अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he be able to do it on Tuesday?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Tuesday or Wednesday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I submit the Finance Ministry is not responsible for recognition. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Auditor General is not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know some English. The Auditor General may be away. I only say that the final responsibility is not even with the Finance Ministry. If necessary, the Home Minister should make a statement regarding this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will leave it to Government. We will take it up on Tuesday.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Tuesday or Wednesday.

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he be able to make the statement on Tuesday?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Give me another day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What we requested was that since this matter does not rest with the Finance Minister alone but with the Home Minister also, the Home Minister should also make a statement. That is our request.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I can give my assurance, I cannot give an assurance on behalf of the Home Minister, but, as I said, I will look into the matter.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): It is purely the concern of the Government, whether the Finance Minister gives the answer or the Home Minister.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as I am concerned, I can certainly give you the views of the Government, but if you want a particular Minister to be here and say something, I will have to ask him.

17.01½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 8, 1966/Phalguna 17, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2638 (ai)Ls—24-5-66—1020.